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New Labor Board Urged To Ease Defense Orders; Japan Forces Indo-China

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 12, 1940

In New England: New Labor Board Urged

New Labor-Employer Board is urged by Robert Watt to conciliate defense program wages and hours friction. [Details: Page 9.]

Army's first 90-millimeter anti-aircraft gun is unveiled at Watertown Arsenal before President Roosevelt. [Details: Page 9.]

William H. McMasters' protest against Governor Saltonstall's nomination papers is heard by the State Ballot Law Commission. [Details: Page 9.]

In the Far East: Japan Presses Indo-China

Indo-China will feel new Japanese pressure to give its "maximum co-operation" against China, the Associated Press reported from Hanoi following the visit of the Japanese Military Mission headed by Gen. Issaku Nishihara to the French Colonial capital. A Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai refused to deny reports that Japan is planning to strike at Indo-China.

Chungking suffered its twenty-fifth air raid since last May. The Soviet Embassy was hit. It had been damaged twice before.

Rotary clubs in Japan are being urged by the Japanese to "reorganize." The small club at Tokushima dissolved and the Osaka club has seceded from Rotary International.

In Tokyo the municipal council sponsored an anti-British mass meeting at which 3,000 persons adopted a resolution demanding withdrawal of the British from the Far East. Police prevented a march on the British Embassy.

Soviet Abolishes Trials for Job Quitters

In Russia trial by jury was abolished for workers who quit their jobs or are absent without permission. It is part of a plan to speed up production. [Details: Page 5.]

In France: Cabinet Changes Indicated

The Pétain Cabinet faced reports of difficulties which may lead to personnel changes, reports from the French-Swiss border declared. Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was said to be the focus of German objections. [Details: Page 6.]

Demobilization of the French Army was announced to be proceeding fast enough to be completed by Wednesday.

The "war guilt" tribunal has been called to meet at Riom tomorrow, when the public prosecutor will present a formal complaint and demand opening of secret investigations and hearings. Whether the names of those called to appear before the court will be announced at tomorrow's session was not known.

War Summary: British Balloons Impede Nazis

Balloon barrage tactics of the British, whereby captive balloons are towed by vessels in convoys, considerably impeded German "dive-bombers" in their week-end massed air attacks on the southeast coast of Britain.

Aerial mine-laying is stated to have been resumed by the Germans on a large scale in the estuaries of British rivers.

Air Raids by Germans were claimed by Berlin to have downed 71 British planes, losing only 17 themselves, in a raid of 200 planes against Great Britain, following the massed raid of 400 planes over the week end, in which the British claimed to have downed 69 German planes and the Germans claimed 90 British planes. [Details: Page 5.]

Somaliland fighting brought the Italian force, it is claimed, into contact with the main British forces defending Berbera, capital of British Somaliland. [Details: Page 5.]

Liner sunk by the Germans proved to be the 7,290-ton Egyptian troop-carrying ship Mohamed Ali El-Kebir, with the loss of 120 soldiers and sailors out of 860 aboard, the British Admiralty said.

TVA Contracts to Speed Nation's Defense

Muscle Shoals, Ala. (AP)—Tennessee Valley Authority Director David E. Lilienthal ordered full speed ahead on the Authority's "race against time" to install electric facilities to meet the pressure of national defense needs. He announced the award of contracts totaling $3,821,916 for material and equipment to be used in the Authority's Pickwick Landing Dam, the new $36,000,000 Cherokee Dam on the Holston River near Jefferson City, Tenn., and in a $10,500,000 steam plant at Watts Bar Dam.

In Washington: Decision on Destroyers Nears

Decision on whether to send 50 destroyers to Great Britain draws nearer as prominent Americans urge such immediate aid. [Details: Page 1.]

In Senate debate over conscription, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky advocated age bracket for registration be extended to 45 years of age. [Details: Page 1.]

The nation's high schools should give actual work experience to their students, recommended 10 educators to the American Youth Commission. [Details: Page 2.]

The State Department announced establishment of diplomatic listening-posts at Dakar, French West Africa (nearest point in Africa to South America), and at St. Pierre-Miquelon, French possession off the Canadian coast.

The United States Housing Authority announced President Roosevelt's approval of loans and allocations of $13,773,000 to build 3,601 homes for families of defense workers in eight vital defense centers.

Imports of crude rubber amounted to 69,474 long tons during July, an increase of 15,585 tons over June and 32,102 tons more than in July of last year, according to the Department of Commerce. Domestic stocks of rubber held by the Government under the cotton-rubber agreement with Britain increased 5,650 tons to 34,105 tons between June 29 and Aug. 3.

The Defense Commission announced that retail merchants had been invited to confer here Aug. 29 with Miss Harriet Elliott, the Commission's consumer adviser, to discuss co-operation of retailers with the Commission.

The Senate's subcommittee resumed study of the $4,963,000,000 defense bill.

The House Military Affairs Committee resumed study of the National Guard mobilization bill.

The House Ways and Means Committee resumed hearings on excess profits tax bill.

Quezon Granted Wide Trade Powers

Manila (AP)—A bill conferring wide emergency powers on President Quezon after third reading and approval by the National Assembly went to the President. The measure, designed to meet an emergency situation resulting from falling revenues due to disturbance of exports and imports by war conditions, was passed 62 to 1. The President will have the power under the Act to control farming industries, wages, profits, hours of work, distribution of labor, transportation including shipping, public service, rents and prices of prime necessities. He also may prohibit lockouts and strikes.

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Flags Cleaned Free By Patriotic Firm

The blazing glory of the "Red, White and Blue," will sweep from every masthead in this section untinged with "tattle-tale gray," if the dry-cleaning firm of C. G. Howes has anything to do with it.

The company proposes to acquaint the public by newspaper and radio advertisements that it will not only make spotless, but will even call for and deliver, all flags of the United States for the reasonable sum of "nothing"—and a promise. The promise is that the owner will display the cleansed and shining "Old Glory" at his home or place of business.

N. E. Journey Of President Aid to Navy

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12—President Roosevelt today had succeded in dramatizing for the American public the every-day activities of naval mechanics, enlisted men, and officers at the Navy's four principal establishments in New England.

By making visits to naval bases which no President had inspected for three decades, he has drawn favorable public attention to the vital but often unnoticed work of the naval shore establishments in enlarging the Nation's defenses.

In a three-day period, he has seen hundreds of shipfitters, carpenters, mechanics, the personnel of several naval training schools and thousands of virtually raw recruits in five of the six New England States.

On Saturday he inspected the Navy Yard and submarine base at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., with a side trip to the Army's great arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Today, he disembarked from the Presidential yacht Potomac and drove through the grounds of the Naval Training Station and War College here, embarking again at 11:35 a. m., for New London where he was scheduled to visit the submarine training school and the undersea shipbuilding plant of the Electric Boat Company.

At each point he expressed by his very presence, by his cordial smile, and his friendly wave of the hand, the official approbation of the Government upon the day-to-day routine of America's defense preparation and the entire Nation's satisfaction in progress of the work.

Satisfied With Progress

Seated in the Presidential touring car at the training station here beside the U. S. Frigate Constellation, 134-year-old war vessel from the mainmast of which his flag was waving in the brilliant sunlight, the President voiced his approval of the way the rearmament work is progressing. The defense program, he told newspapermen who surrounded the car, is well up to specifications. Asked if there would be additional appropriations for defense, he said that the country is spending a great deal of money now and he couldn't say anything about the future.

A few minutes later he entered a barge and was taken to the Potomac, anchored off the Naval Torpedo Station which is located on Goat Island a short distance from the training station. The Potomac sailed at noon, escorted by the Destroyer Mayrant. The President planned to sail past the site of the $20,000,000 Naval air base soon to be erected on the western side of Narragansett Bay at Quonsett Point before proceeding to New London.

The novelty of a Presidential visit to a shore station such as Newport is evidenced by the records. The last visit of this character to the Newport training station, was made by President Theodore Roosevelt in July 1907, according to Naval officials. The last official visit by a President to the Portsmouth Yard was made by William Howard Taft, it was announced during Mr. Roosevelt's visit there on Saturday.

No Stranger to Bases

President Roosevelt, however, is more familiar personally with the establishments than this would indicate, for he visited all of the New England bases while Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the World War. He also has anchored off each of the bases on his many vacation cruises in New England.

As Mr. Roosevelt set foot on the naval training station property this morning he was greeted by Capt. Leo F. Welch, Commanding Officer of the station and by Rear Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, President of the War College. He had been joined earlier in the morning aboard the anchored Potomac by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and United States Senator Theodore Francis Green. The four officials rode in the car with the President in his tour of the station. Before departing he reviewed the station's present complement of recruits totalling 1,477 men, and viewed four barracks now under construction and designed to house an additional 900 recruits. The training period for recruits is eight weeks, recently reduced from twelve.

Barkley Urges Widening Draft To 45 Age Limit

Present bill is 21 to 31—Opponents of measure map fight as Senate debate warms up.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Senator Alben K. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, leader of the Administration forces in the conscription fight advocated expansion of the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill today to require annual registration of all men between 21 and 45. The present age provision of the bill is from 21 to 31, affecting some 12,000,000 men.

Senator Barkley's proposal was made as the Senate started its first full week's debate of the controversial measure which kept the radio and newspapers busy with arguments over the week end, and which promises to bring immediately many amendments in the Senate that may alter its whole character. Opponents met to map their fight today.

While the Senate debate proceeded, other important developments on the preparedness front included:

Action on Profits Soon

Declaration by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, that action will be taken on the new excess profits tax-amortization bill late this week. Hearings on the measure continued today.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, at opening exercises at the Army Industrial College said that the rearmament program will require at least a year to "consolidate" the industrial front, and that co-operation is the vital factor. The Nation is far from its preparedness goal on the supply front, he said. "At the present rate we cannot achieve our armament objectives in days, weeks or months. It will take at least a year . . . and a year is a luxury we may never enjoy."

The National Defense Commission reported there is "no present need" to compel private industry to give priority to government defense contracts as long as there is complete voluntary co-operation to prevent delays.

Draft Referendum Opposed

The American Federation of Labor in a monthly business survey declared that the United States is rapidly swinging into a defense economy which, unless carefully guided, "can disrupt our economic life." It forecast a 25 per cent rise in industrial profits in 1939 over 1940.

Draft advocates ridiculed the proposal of isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana that a formal national referendum be held on conscrip-

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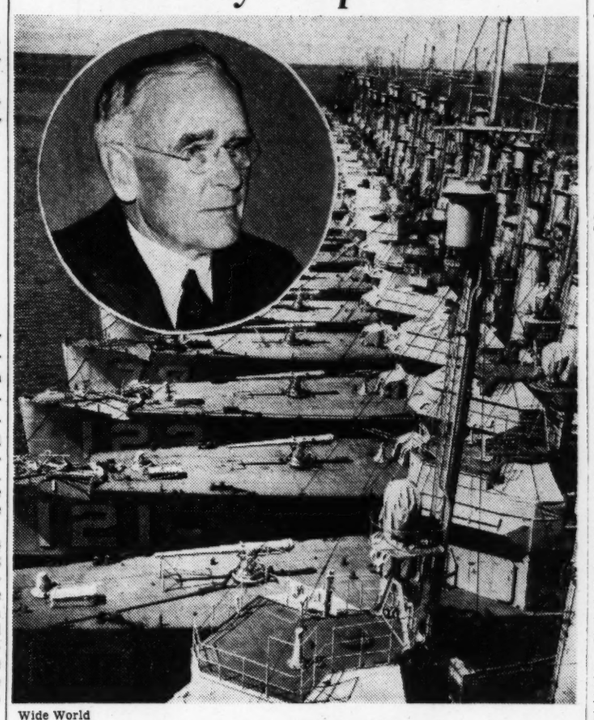
Will They Help Britain?



Wide World

More Aid for England Urged

These World War destroyers shown at San Diego, Calif., are typical of the over-age destroyers of the United States Navy that may find their way into the British fleet as the demand for more extensive American aid for England grows. Inset: Admiral William H. Standley, retired, is a leading sponsor of the plan to send old destroyers to Britain.

Italy's Press Attacks Greece; Prelude to Rome 'Demands'?

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP)—Italy turned its propaganda against Greece today, charging the Greeks with supplying oil to British warships and planes and conniving with the British in "plots" along the border of Italian-conquered Albania.

The reported beheading of Haut Hoggia, an obscure Albanian minority leader, by Greek border raiders, touched off a violent press campaign reminiscent of those by Germany against Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, which is close to the Government, charged that British warships and warplanes operating in the Mediterranean against Italy were fueling at Greek bases. It said 200 "well-supplied bases of Shell (British-controlled oil company) placed above and below the ground during the past two years at strategic points on the Greek coast and islands appear to be used ever more by English air and naval forces operating in the eastern Mediterranean."

Greece Warned

ROME, Aug. 12 (AP)—Greece, neutral friend of Great Britain and neighbor of Italian-annexed Albania, must cease its "political oppression" of Albanian minorities or suffer the consequences, the official Italian news agency, Stefani, said today.

Stefani reported the beheading of an Albanian Nationalist, identified at Haut Hoggia, has "deeply moved Albanians." Stefani hinted Albanian Nationalists' reply might be to seize territory from Greece.

Denouncing Greek "tyranny" over its Albanian minority, Stefani added that "Greek authorities, as has been authoritatively ascertained by numerous witnesses, even have gone so far as to affirm that Italians soon will be thrown out of Albania."

[Premier-Dictator John Metaxas of Greece, one of the nations of southeastern Europe "guaranteed" by Britain, last Sunday reiterated that his country "remains and will remain neutral." Greece, while not an ally of Britain, has received a British guarantee of its independence.

The Italian charges against Greece are the first to disturb relations between the two countries since the outbreak of the European war when both withdrew their troops from the Albanian frontier.

This had eased the tension resulting from Greek fear of the Italians at the time of the Fascist annexation of Albania in April, 1939.]

Eire 'Unitedly Neutral'—De Valera

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Aug. 12—The danger of Eire falling an easy prey to aggression, like Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway was vigorously discounted by Eamon de Valera, head of the Dublin Government in an exclusive interview.

"Our position is in many ways not comparable to that of those other small neutrals," Mr. de Valera declared to this correspondent. Asked "Why?" Eire's leader was immediately beset with difficulties confronting a neutral spokesman discussing possible war developments. He consequently resorted to terms such as "If 'A' attacks us, 'B' would . . ." Incidentally such references come easily to him as a mathematical scholar.

Briefly his reasons for confidence were:

1. That geographically the position of Eire vis-a-vis the main belligerents presented considerable difficulty for invasion by any long sea route and that any attempt at a land invasion could be made very costly.

2. The training of the small well-equipped and mechanized Irish Army has for 20 years naturally been directed in large measure to the problem of how best to resist invasion.

Defenses Strengthened

3. That in addition the recent recruiting of volunteer organizations and coast watching services has greatly strengthened defenses.

4. That Eire in its resolve to defend its neutrality is united as never before.

5. That those in Eire who might aid one or other of the belligerents are negligible in numbers.

Finally, as Mr. de Valera expressed it, "If A invades us B would be ready to come to our aid."

Less "neutrally stated," this means to this correspondent that if Germany succeeded in landing troops in Eire Britain would send immediate aid from the large forces waiting along the Ulster border, or in case of British invasion Irish resistance would inevitably attract intervention by Germany.

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Eamon de Valera

Prime Minister of Eire confident of staying out of war

Resent Doubts on Defense

So with confidence in his country's defense and strategical position, with full support of his people for a neutral policy, and with firm conviction that any attempt at British occupation would have the most determined opposition, Mr. de Valera reaffirmed once more to me his resolve to "stay neutral."

I discussed with him certain radio press comments in Britain and the United States which belittled or even ridiculed Eire's ability to defend itself, and drew the conclusion that these are resented here.

With regard to suggestions in one of the American comments that Britain was showing an exaggerated respect for Irish rights and should take control of Eire's land and sea defenses Mr. de Valera said that in a war claimed to be for the liberation of occupied territories it was curious to find citizens of a neutral country speaking of exaggerated respect for another neutral's rights and demanding violation of another neutral's independence.

To a further suggestion, also from the United States, that Eire's policies of neutrality were dictated by extremists his comment was simply to recall a meeting of the Irish Parliament last September at which the spokesmen of every party—Opposition, Labor Party, Independent Group, and Government Party—unanimously approved a declaration of neutrality. The declaration was supported the next day by newspapers of every shade of opinion in the country. The Irish Times, whose British sympathies are known, declared: "In all the circumstances it is the only policy which the Irish Government could pursue."

No Pretense in Resistance

When I drew Mr. de Valera's attention to a report that an Irish army would put up a mere show of force if Britian marched in first, the Premier said: "That is a dangerous misapprehension." Whoever violated Irish territory would find that there would be no pretense about the resistance the Irish people would put up. Perhaps the best way for an American to understand our situation, he said, would be to consider what he himself would do if any invader entered his country. No matter who

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Air War Spurs Drive for U. S. Aid to Britain

Support continues to increase for sending old U. S. destroyers to help England.

Blockade and plight of refugees continue to raise major issues of conflict.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—A decision as to whether the United States will send Britain 50 of its over-age destroyers as anti-Nazi invasion insurance drew nearer today.

Leading the drive for aid to Britain were two prominent retired naval officers, who asserted that preservation of the British fleet, now admittedly menaced through a shortage of destroyers, was the greatest defense the United States could possess.

Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, in a radio address from Boston last evening, declared that American ships were built for the purpose of keeping enemy forces from American shores, and that it would be logical to put them to that use by sending them to Britain.

Aim of U. S. Fleet

"Warships are not built to be hoarded in little packets away from the main theater of action, but for use," he said. "I would not consider this in the light of 'sparing' our ships. These ships—or fleet—were built and maintained to keep the enemy from our shores and in the face of the emergency that threatens us today, I would abort that menace, use them for the purpose for which they were built and maintained, to keep the enemy from our shores.

A second appeal for aid to Britain came from Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., former Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet, who, in a copyrighted story by the United Press, said that "an increasing section of American naval opinion, in my observation, tends toward the belief that we cannot afford to have Britain defeated and her fleet made derelict."

Admiral Stirling also referred to the recent dispatch of Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley to London as an inquiry into just how great is the British need for American naval aid.

Holding that there is a trend toward "American participation in the war if the possibility of a British defeat seems imminent," Admiral Stirling said that "Admiral Ghormley's mission may be a preliminary step toward that eventuality.

Says Help Is Needed

"It may help to decide our leaders that our naval and air help must be extended to assure a British victory," he declared.

In his address, Admiral Standley said that "even if we are not on Hitler's timetable for direct attack, we are in line for his pincers, for Europe must continue to have raw materials of the Western Hemisphere.

"Recent events indicate only too clearly how hard pressed the British fleet, which is the spearhead of our power, has been, and what a tool has been, an dis being taken, by the submarines and bombs from the air," Admirad Standley continued.

"We should send ships to help the British if they need our ships and they have told us they do, to prevent the possible loss of the British Isles and their whole fleet. We should do this, if we still hold that it is our main objective at this time to keep the British Fleet in being, while we prepare, as best we can and as fast as we can, to protect ourselves and our friends in our own Hemisphere from the attack that we know must come if the British cannot hold out.

Assails Pretensions

"Now let us drop all pretensions and subterfuge. Let us stop talking in terms of limited emergency when we are really in a state of war. Let us openly and courageously declare that a state of national emergency exists and give the President full powers to take all necessary measures for the total defense of America, including the mobilization of our entire national strength and whatever disposition may be required of our land, naval and air powers," he declared.

Meanwhile, the National Defense Advisory Commission has announced that the co-operation of industry has made possible the continuation of the voluntary contract priority system and that so long as such co-operation continues it will probably not be necessary for the Government to take steps to see that Army and Navy contracts take priority over all deliveries to private or foreign destinations.

"The Commission favors continuance of the voluntary system until it appears that more authoritative measures are required," it said.

Lawyers see legal right for U. S. to sell destroyers: Page 2.

Washington cool to food plan: Page 2.

Two Blockades

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany, its troops and its economic negotiators overrunning the Continent from the Pyrenees to the frontiers of Russia, openly boasts that it has turned the tables on Britain and that the latter is now the blockaded rather than the blockader.

The capitulation of France culminated a series of military successes which now establishes the Reich on a land frontier with Spain and leaves Portugal as the only free country on the European continent, a freedom it enjoys because it has a seaboard on the Atlantic Ocean which the British Navy still controls.

But dramatic as have been Germany's territorial gains it would be a great mistake to assume that the resultant shift in economic strength has been equally great.

Looked at from the short point of view these gains have considerably weakened the effect of the British blockade upon Germany and its allies. The loot which Germany has obtained from a ransacked France is substantial. Large stocks of food, oil, metals, and other materials must have fallen into German hands, as well as gold, foreign exchange reserves, and foreign securities.

Gives It Sustaining Power.

Such acquisitions will enable Germany to resist the strain of the British blockade for a much longer period. Its supplies of iron ore, steel, copper, tin, and other basic metals will probably prove sufficient for some months to come, especially as the Third Reich when it occupies a country does not simply exploit its mineral ores but also appropriates its metals in whatever form for military purposes.

Germany, by its conquests, has blockaded Britain from the European Continent, and in consequence, this Island must look elsewhere for certain essential foodstuffs and raw materials. Britain is particularly hit as far as supplies of meat and dairy products are concerned.

Its imports from this cut-off area were bacon 71 per cent; eggs 65 per cent; butter 47 per cent; canned milk 78 per cent; whale oil 29 per cent. This country must therefore either reduce its consumption of butter and bacon by 50 per cent, of eggs by 33 per cent, or find other sources of supply or substitutes. It must look to Ireland or to overseas countries to make up the deficiency.

Among the imports of raw ma-

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Lawyers See Legal Right For U. S. to Sell Destroyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Ample legal authority now exists for the transfer of "over-age" United States naval destroyers to the British Admiralty, according to a review of the law by Charles C. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thacher, George Rublee and Dean Acheson, four nationally known New York lawyers. They recalled that by Act of Congress on July 9, 1918, motor-propelled vehicles, airplanes, engines, parts thereof, balloons and appurtenances might, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, be exchanged in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character to be used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged. Following this legislation, certain military air planes were transferred to private manufacturers who at once sold them to the Allies.

Congress subsequently, on July 2, 1940, broadened the authority of the Secretary of War "so that the power to make exchanges should not be limited to any particular kind of equipment, they also revealed.

The opinion was seen in legal quarters here today as going a long way toward clarifying the situation. Mr. Burlingham is a one-time President of the American Bar Association, Mr. Thacher was formerly Solicitor General of the United States and judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; Mr. Rublee held numerous federal posts during the World War and was adviser to the American delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930, and Mr. Acheson was formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

"In the present state of the world, the maintenance of British sea power is of inestimable advantage to us in terms of our own national defense," they say in their opinion, "since General Pershing's speech, . . . there can be no question that there is the highest military and naval authority in support of the view that the release of at least 50 of our over-age destroyers for sale to Great Britain is not only compatible with, but is vitally important to, the safeguarding of our own national defense. If Great Britain is able to resist German aggression and maintain her sea power, the danger of German aggression being directed against us in the immediate future is enormously reduced. Even if Great Britain should be forced to yield ultimately, the longer she holds the more time we shall have to strengthen our defense and the more time it will take Germany to repair and rehabilitate her armaments before she will be able to launch an attack on the Western Hemisphere.

"These destroyers are now armed and equipped. It cannot, by the farthest stretch of the imagination, be said they were built, armed or equipped to the order of any belligerent or with the intent that they should enter the service of any belligerent. If they are now released to private contractors, theer is no insuperable legal barrier which stands in the way of their sale to the British in a manner compatible with the Neutrality Act.

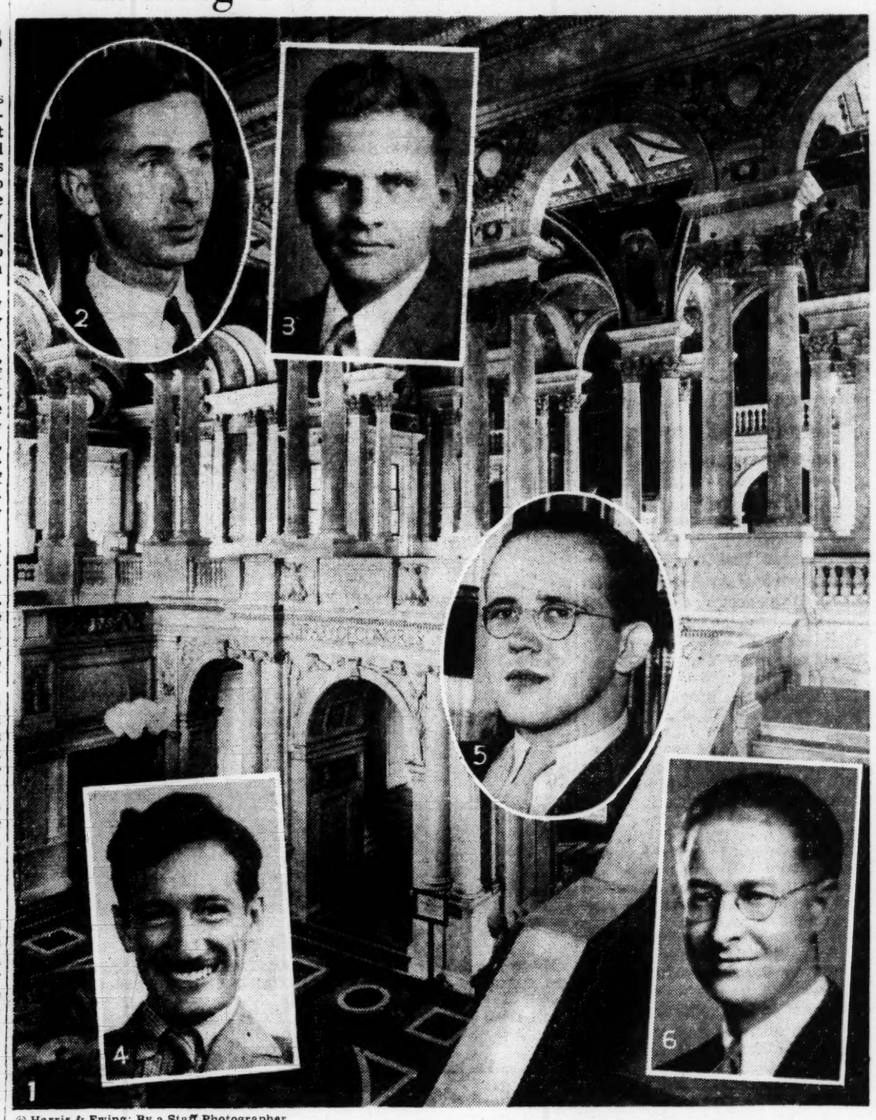
"There is no reason for us to put a strained or unnecessary interpretation on our own statutes contrary to our own national interests. There is no reason to extend the rules of international law beyond the limits generally accepted by other nations to the detriment of our own country.

"When the vital interests of the United States are at stake, when the sentiment of the country is clear, the Government should not hesitate to exercise powers under existing law. To seek an unnecessary reaffirmation of these powers from the Congress now would be to run a serious danger of delay, and by delay possibly to endanger the vital interests of the people of the country in keeping war from our shores."

The reference by these lawyers to the pro-Allied sentiment was confirmed at a mass meeting in Oriental Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding The Allies last night. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, whose husband is a Major in the British Army; Helen Hayes, William Exton, Jr., and Clark N. Eichelberger, Director of the Committee. Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., presided.

After the rally, a motor caravan of five automobiles carrying 20 persons left New York for a three weeks' tour of 45 New York State and New England communities.

Linking Universities and Government



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Library of Congress and Fellowship Holders

(1) Entrance Hall and Passageways of Library. (2) Dr. Edward P. Hutchinson of Harvard. (3) Dr. Richard Heathcote Heindel, University of Pennsylvania. (4) Dr. Jerald Orne, recently of the Department of Romance Languages, University of Chicago. (5) Francis J. Whitfield of Harvard. (6) Dr. William Edwards Powers, Northwestern University.

Willkie Stirs Democrats By Book Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Republican efforts to slice heavily contributions to the Democratic campaign war chest were on here today following announcement by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, in Colorado Springs, that if elected President he would order the prosecution under the Hatch Act of every individual, company, and corporation which paid for an advertisement in the 1940 Democratic handbook.

Mr. Willkie's blast brought a statement from Oliver A. Quayle, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, that all advertisements to appear in the forthcoming book were obtained before the Hatch Act became effective. Republican Headquarters here were quick to reply today that this was not a sufficient alibi and regarded their stand upheld in the coincidental ruling of the Civil Service Commission charged with Hatch Act enforcement, giving official definition to the political purism of its provisions.

Mr. Quayle insisted that the Democratic National Committee "never has, or does not intend now, to sell advertising to any one at any price." The plan of distribution of this year's election book, he said, was through state and local organizations for the price of 25 cents printed on its cover. The cost was printed on the cover, he added, "so that any state or local organization which might be permitted by its own laws to sell such a book cannot charge more than 25 cents, which covers the cost of handling and postage."

Meanwhile as the campaign spotlight focused on the lucrative political income which it was revealed in 1936 the Democratic Party was garnering from its campaign text, middle August was finding Willkie forces here active in perfecting their organization for a strong campaign. The Republican youth in the State had formally joined forces with their elders of a "rejuvenated and unified" party, with Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman, pledging this element a recognized and active part in the State campaign.

The headquarters of Democrats for Willkie in the Chanin Building was open and functioning today with Leo Casey in charge of its national publicity after resigning his post as Director of Publicity for the World's Fair.

Washington Cool to Food Plan; Hunger Seen Naziism Barrier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Former President Herbert Hoover's proposal to feed 18,000,000 people "facing starvation" in Belgium, Poland, the Netherlands, and Norway, is receiving a cool reception here from officials who look upon hunger as a potential weapon against the advance of Naziism in the world.

Spokesmen for the American Red Cross, as well as the committee charged with spending the $50,000,000 Congress has appropriated for surplus foods to feed Europe, indicated that the issue is not merely one of humanitarianism but of broad general foreign policy. For that reason, they are letting the State Department make the decision as to whether German conquered peoples shall be fed by the United States.

The State Department's reply is its repudiation of the London interview given by John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, in which he said that 8,000,000 Belgians face starvation unless aid is forthcoming, presumably from the United States.

Hoover Proposal "Academic"

In a way, Mr. Hoover's proposal is looked upon here as "academic" since it involves British assent to allow mercy ships to pass through its blockade to the continent. Thus far the British Government has shown no signs of such submission. It is unlikely it would accede to Mr. Hoover's proposal without the backing of the State Department.

What State Department officials fear from statements like those of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cudahy are that they will stir up a wave of public emotion in this country that will force this Government to put pressure on the British. It was with considerable pleasure, therefore, that they read an editorial in this morning's New York Herald Tribune, stanch Republican paper and normal supporter of Mr. Hoover, declaring it "folly" for this country, "while lending every possible aid to the British with one hand, on the other, to start an agitation to break down what the British regard as their greatest weapon and greatest hope of survival."

Not Fault of the U. S.

"Food is war," concludes the editorial. "If that iron rule imposes suffering, it will not be this country's fault; it will be the fault of those who loosed war upon the world."

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture, began to recede on its predictions of two weeks ago that there will be enough food in German-conquored territories to keep the people from starvation if it is properly distributed. Although the foreign agricultural division of the Department still pleaded it was without sufficient information to say exactly what the food situation in Europe will be this coming winter, officials admitted that the information they published at the end of July now appears slightly optimistic. They still insist, however, that the amount of suffering among the civilian populations of Norway, Belgium, Poland, Holland, and France, will depend to a great extent on how equitably the German Government distributes the food supplies on hand.

Germany's Attitude

That the German Government has little intention of trying to make the food go around is indicated in reports from Germany. Among them is the remark of a propaganda broadcaster who asked, "Now, who in the world ever expected a victor to provide his enemies or former enemies with food?"

Officials here take the position that civilian feeding, as proposed by Mr. Hoover, not only would release more food for the German Army, but would strengthen the stranglehold of Naziism on Europe. Only when the men of Holland, Belgium, and France see their families slowly starving will they be apt to rise and throw off the German yoke, they argue.

The first Red Cross "mercy ship" of the war, the S. S. McKeesport, meanwhile docked at Baltimore yesterday, bringing back with it many of the trucks and other motorized equipment it had taken to France. These will be reshipped to Great Britain. Two other "mercy ships" have been held up pending governmental decision as to whether further American aid shall be sent to the conquored peoples of Europe.

French Prisoners To Do Farm Work

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12

The German wireless, quoting the French newspaper, Paris-Soir, said today that German authorities in occupied France had placed "whole contingents of French war prisoners at the disposal of French farmers" and were predicting a record harvest.

The German broadcast was heard here by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Europe's Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Relief organizations—facing the problem that aid to refugees in German-occupied sections of Europe would indirectly aid the Nazi war machine—were today studying additional reports of the food situation abroad.

The American Friends Service Committee reported that "millions" of refugees and inhabitants of the unoccupied sections of France were now starving and face a widespread famine this winter. The Committee, basing its findings on reports from its European representatives, said the condition was aggravated by the necessity of supporting between 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 refugees in unoccupied France who fled into the region during the war.

Food in France

John F. Rich, Associate Secretary of the Committee, said there appeared to be adequate food in occupied areas of France, but that a serious food shortage already existed in the unoccupied districts.

"There are few meats, no butter, very little oil in the unoccupied part of France," he added. "Our field men report that the people are killing stock, particularly young stock, because there is no food with which to keep the stock alive."

Simultaneously the Save the Children Federation, of No. 1 Madison Avenue, declared that the food supply in non-occupied France reached a "critical point." There is an especially urgent need of milk, fats, sugar, baby foods, clothing and other necessities, according to reports received by the Federation from the Save the Children International Union in Geneva, Switzerland.

Needs of France

"The situation will grow worse in the autumn and winter," Mlle. J. M. de Morsier, Executive Secretary of the International Union, said in a cable dispatch to the Federation. "Great need of woollen material, shoes, blankets, baby foods. We suggest immediate appropriation for milk and baby foods, which are available in Switzerland. French mothers place their trust in American generosity to save their children from underfeeding and slow starvation."

The Federation is conducting a nation-wide drive for funds for war refugee children throughout Europe.

Although other relief groups here set up to aid Denmark, Holland, Belgium and other nations brought within the Nazi orbit said they had received no official information as to food supplies in the various countries, due to suspension of communication, unofficial reports bear out Mr. Hoover's view of the plight facing European populations this winter. Consensus among relief groups was for establishment of some such food distribution commission as Former President Hoover suggested, preferably with Mr. Hoover at its head, to feed Europeans under an agreement whereby Britain would ease its blockade restrictions and Germany bind itself not to seize food distributed and to permit American relief representatives to distribute it as they saw fit.

Care for Children

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children announced today that 150 Quaker children were being prepared to quit England for refuge in American Quaker homes. Following the policy of the committee to place English children in American homes with economic and religious backgrounds similar to those from which they came, Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the Committee, announced that 30 Quaker children had already left England and were expected here soon. They will be the "guests" of persons volunteering hospitality through the American Friends' Service Committee in Philadelphia. American Quakers may register their willingness to offer homes and support to British Quaker children with the American Friends Service Committee.

Sponsors Sought

The committee also said sponsors were being sought to enable entry to this country of children for whose evacuation 1,000 relatives and friends have pleaded, without being themselves able to completely guarantee all financial support. At the same time, it was announced that Paul F. Warburg had accepted the Chairmanship of the initial gifts group of the United States Committee, which is pushing a national campaign for $5,000,000 to finance efforts to evacuate European children from Britain to this country.

The British War Relief Society, of 587 Fifth Avenue, announced that $10,000 had been cabled to Great Britain for the building and maintenance of seamen's canteens and for the purchase of children's clothing.

National Program Launched By Women's Trade Chambers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Undercurrents at the first national conference of Women's Chambers of Commerce here last week end were the beginnings of a national chamber, an auxiliary to the United States business organization.

Some 600 delegates from midwestern, southern, and western cities exchanged success reports on their studies and projects of "courtesy and service" and "human betterment."

How women as principal purchasers for American consumers can greatly aid merchandising centers and the country's farmers was explained by the San Francisco Chamber, a voluntary, nonsalaried group with offices at 785 Market Street. In the past year, this Chamber, according to Mrs. William J. O'Donnell, President, assisted San Francisco stores by conducting tours through the principal shopping centers in a "Know Your Stores and Know Your Merchants Week."

What the local Chamber calls "regional" work took shape in helping farmers dispose of their crops. For instance, the women's Chamber here projected an "Apple Week," which assisted the farmers of Sonoma County in selling their apple products.

Of course, the work of a woman's chamber is not confined to drives, Mrs. O'Donnell explained. The fundamental purpose, she said, of women's chambers everywhere was the practice of "courtesy and service."

New businesses of worth-while persons receive the co-operation and help of the Women's Chamber, and businesses which have previously been established are fully supported. In addition, when conventions are held in the city, Mrs. O'Donnell said, the women provide cars for the visitors to convey them speedily to points of meetings or of interest. This was especially noticeable this summer here during the convention of the National Association of Planning Officials.

During the past year and a half with the Golden Gate International Exposition in full blast on Treasure Island, the San Francisco Chamber has had ample opportunity for helping visitors and incidentally popularizing San Francisco and San Francisco business houses.

One of the pet projects of the local Chamber is that of persuading residents to use illuminated house numbers.

Other projects of women's chambers include beautification programs for streets, highways, and public buildings, and support of any move which will better conditions. In this last category the San Francisco women's Chamber has heartily indorsed the local Chinatown housing projects.

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Coast Guard Ready In Case of U. S. War

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12 (AP)—Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche of the United States Coast Guard reminded the nation Aug. 10 his 17,000 men stand ready "to carry out the terms of the law which reads that in time of war the Coast Guard shall operate as part of the Navy."

Dedicating the Guardsmen's new $250,000 streamlined station here, he pointed to a long history of heroism and to "long tradition of actual fighting in the first line of national defense.

"Target practice is a regular function of each ship and we are proud of our record of marksmanship," he said in an address prepared for a nationwide radiocast. "Naval discipline is maintained; drill in naval technique is part of our constant work. In other words . . . the men are ready."

The dedication service was held in connection with celebration of the Coast Guard's 150th anniversary.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'Peace' Moves Fail, Mock War Starts At Nisqually River

YELM, Wash., Aug. 12 (AP)—Attempts to negotiate a "border dispute" between two belligerent "nations" failed today and the first of 41,000 soldiers began moving into a 300 square-mile area to settle, with blank cartridges and imaginary casualties, the greatest peacetime war games in the Far West's history.

The four-day "battle of the Nisqually River," opening in a "no man's land" area of which Yelm is the hub, will give approximately 22,000 National Guardsmen and reserve officers and 19,000 Regular Army men a chance to put into practice the military lessons they have learned since these Fourth Army maneuvers opened in southwest Washington Aug. 4.

First troops to move into the battle area were cavalry.

The northern "Reds," with an army of 15,000 men, claim their rightful boundary is the Deschutes River. The southern "Blues," with 26,000 men under arms, declare the rightful boundary is the Nisqually River. The fighting, lasting four days, will occur in the hilly, brushy country between the two streams.

The "Blues," with superior man and firing power, will be the attackers. The "Reds" are expected to set up defense positions along the Nisqually.

As cavalrymen and horse-drawn field artillery moved to assembly regions, a major share of the Regular Army's Third Division began a motorized march to the Centralia-Chehalis region to join the southern forces.

Mass Maneuvers Teach First Army Modern Warfare

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—America's First Army, progressing from small unit movements to large regimental maneuvers, encountered in Northern New York's make-believe war today a new training routine designed to counteract "Blitzkrieg" tactics.

Displaying recognition of the effectiveness of military methods employed in the present European conflict, commanding officers concentrated on teaching the approximately 90,000 troops new offensive actions and means of defense against "fifth column" procedure.

The new offenses brought streamlined formations designed, the officers said, to strike "swift, hard-hitting blows" at enemy lines and at the same time offer a maximum of protection of vital supply and communications lines.

The newly-created Air Defense Command, itself an innovation developed from observation of modern military science, began a test of the organization's powers to co-ordinate defenses against aerial invasion.

Linear Requirements

FULLERTON, Calif (AP) — The engraver for the new City Hall cornerstone has changed his estimate of the cost.

He just learned some of the names he'll have to struggle with — Mayor Hans H. Kohlenberger, Councilman Walter H. Muckenthaler and City Clerk Fred D. Hezmalhalch.

Scholars Called to Give Year of Study to Nation at Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of five Fellows of the Library of Congress, announced by the Librarian, initiates a project which may have important consequences to universities and colleges throughout the country. Made possible by a general development grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the project calls for the establishment of annual fellowships to be filled by young faculty members of universities and colleges, who will spend a year in the Library on leave from their institutions. They will study the collections of the Library in their particular fields and will aid in the handling of difficult reference problems involving their special training and experience. Fellowship stipends will equal the university salaries of the Fellows selected.

The expectation is that the Library, on its side, will profit by the study of its holdings and by the aid given in its reference work, while the Fellows, for their part, will profit by a first-hand experience of the Library's holdings and operations.

The fellowships awarded for the year beginning September, 1940 include one Fellowship in the Humanities, one in History, one in Social Sciences, one in Natural Science and one in Library Science. The men chosen have won distinction, each in his own field, and have had a number of years experience in a classroom. They are: Dr. Richard H. Heindel, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has specialized in the influence of the United States on European thought; Dr. Edward P. Hutchinson, of Harvard University, who has specialized in problems of population; Dr. Jerrold Orne, recently of the Department of Romance Languages, University of Chicago, whose specialties are library science and the history and culture of Romance peoples; Dr. William E. Powers, a geologist of Northwestern University; and Dr. Francis J. Whitfield, of Harvard University, a specialist in Slavic history and culture.

More Practicable Courses Are Urged for High Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The Nation's high schools were advised today by a group of authorities to give their students actual work experience, more courses in social studies and instruction in improved methods of reading.

These are among curricula reforms recommended to the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education by a committee of 10 educators, headed by Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Public Schools in Pittsburgh, Pa. The Commission was charged with determining "what the high schools ought to teach."

Concluding that important needs of most of the 6,500,000 boys and girls attending high schools in the United States are not being met, the Committee declared. "Any examination of the opportunities that are really open makes it clear that the hopes fostered by the present educational system are sure to be disappointed for most of those now registered in secondary schools. Among the Committee's recommendations are these:

High schools should give instruction in improved methods of reading to supplement such instruction in elementary schools.

Actual work experience should be part of high school curriculums.

Courses in social studies should be expanded.

Instruction concerning personal problems should be given to youth.

School authorities should return to the realistic educational views of early Colonial settlers who passed laws explicitly providing that parents should give their children training in some useful occupation and instruction in reading.

"The laborer who is a competent reader has in his possession an ability which will help him to maintain himself as a continually developing individual," the Committee pointed out.

Radical reform is urged for the Ninth Grade where an "uninviting and discouraging" program is held responsible for the large number of young people leaving school at that point.

The Committee held that "such subjects as algebra, geometry, English composition and foreign languages" are now in many cases conducted in a form which cannot be defended in the light of modern conditions."

While the Committee was giving high public praise to the Federal Work Program of the CCC and NYA, another group of educators was meeting here to devise means of assuring high standards on NYA student work projects. Dr. Charles H. Judd, NYA Director of Student Work and Related Training called on representatives of the National Association of Secondary School Principals and of State Departments of Education to establish councils of school men in each State to provide professional supervision to assure maintenance of high standards on NYA student work projects.

Travel Curbed

ISTANBUL, Aug. 12 (AP)—The famous Simplon-Orient Express arrived here today without a single passenger, indicating the severe travel restrictions now in effect.

It was the first time in its history that the luxury train, starting from Italy, made the two-day run without a passenger.

Gold En Route to U. S.

NEW YORK, (AP)—The American liner Excambion radioed that she had left Lisbon for New York with $2,535,931 in gold and undisclosed number of passengers. The gold was believed in financial circles to be from Switzerland for the Federal Reserve Bank.

Joins in Support

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and Helen Hayes, the actress, joined yesterday in an appeal to send aid to Britain for its war against Germany.

Mrs. Roosevelt—whose husband is a Major in the British Army—said in an address prepared for a rally sponsored by the Youth Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies:

"Let us send, without delay, all that we have to spare—airplanes, arms, munitions, supplies and ships."

Miss Hayes in her prepared address declared that defense of this country "must begin with aid to Britain in the struggle to keep Hitler from gaining control of the Atlantic Ocean."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. Aug 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20
10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6
10:45 a. m. WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on Sept. 1, 15.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Aug. 18; Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KFOX, 1250kc. on Aug. 18, Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc. on Sept. 1, Oct. 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 18, 25; Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 25; Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales—Sydney (First Church): Sydney Town Hall, 1:10 to 1:50 p. m., September 10.
Victoria—Melbourne (Fifth Church): Malvern Town Hall, Glenferrie Road, Malvern, 8:15 p. m., September 23.

United States

California — San Francisco (Seventh Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., August 20.
Connecticut—Mystic: Mystic Congregational Church, Broadway and East Main Street, 3:30 p. m., August 18.
Illinois — Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., August 18.
Maine—Stonington: Opera House, 8 p. m., August 22.
New Hampshire—Keene: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., August 13.
New York—Bay Shore: Bay Shore High School, 3 p. m., August 18.
Rhode Island — Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, Broadway, 8 p. m., August 22.

Britain's Stand

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A British spokesman declared today the blockade against Germany and Nazi-occupied European States would be maintained vigorously and took the position that food for 18,000,000 non-German Europeans affected depended on "fair distribution by Germany, which has an abundance of supplies."

This statement was made as the British withheld official comment on former President Hoover's request yesterday to permit the United States to supply food to the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, and Norway, pending formal receipt of the appeal.

Pinchot Backs Aid

MILFORD, Pa., Aug. 12 (AP)—Strong advocacy of a selective draft and sending old American destroyers to England was expressed by former Gov. Gifford Pinchot Aug. 12.

"We have no time to fool away trying experiments," he declared in a statement at his mountain home here. "There is no sense in following the example of Nations destroyed by failure to prepare in time."

Of Gen. John J. Pershing's recent appeal that the United States send World War destroyers to aid the defense of the British Isles, Mr. Pinchot said:

"Sixty old destroyers will defend America better in Europe than here. They should be sent immediately."

Women G. O. P. Workers Stress Third-Term Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The main talking point in the women's campaign for Wendell L. Willkie is not going to be the feminist plank which men resolutions makers wrote into the Republican platform—submission of the Equal Rights Amendment—but preservation of the American form of government, according to Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"That's what women are most concerned about," said the Maine woman who has come here to head the work of the Women's Division of the Republican Party. "The third term is the big issue. There is a clash of philosophies of government in this campaign. Women are perturbed about the trend toward centralization of government and many of them are telling us, in letters and in personal calls, that they will work for Mr. Willkie because they want to see this trend reversed."

Whether women get equal rights or not appears to be of secondary interest to the women themselves, according to the feminine leaders here. More vital to them are such big national issues as unemployment and the draft, together with the one mentioned above, involving the third term.

Main Job to Get Out the Vote

There will not, it appears now, be any vast outpouring of women's campaign literature from headquarters here. The women campaign leaders explain that first of all, under the Hatch Act, they won't have much money to spend. In the second place, they believe the main job in this campaign is not so much to win converts to a cause, as to get out the registration and the vote. There are plenty of Willkie votes in the living rooms and kitchens of the country, the campaigners figure; the trick is to draw them out of the homes into the polling places.

To do that an intensive speakers campaign is proposed for the last 10 weeks of the campaign. The office here is lining up women talkers for both radio and hall. Heading the list now are such widely known women as Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, former Democratic committeewoman from Illinois and novelist; and Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, former member of Congress from Illinois.

Much work is to be done also with the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, organized in September, 1938, for study of political issues. There are now reported to be 2,300 such clubs, with about 250,000 members in 34 States. Mrs. Joyce Arneill of Denver, Colo., is President.

Miss Martin, who acts as commander-in-chief of the feminine campaign forces, is herself a woman of accomplishments. She served two terms in the Maine House of Representatives, one in that State's Senate. After this experience, she decided to become a lawyer. and had completed one year's work at Yale University when she was appointed to her present post as Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee in October, 1937. The law degree just has to wait now.

Miss Martin already has a B. A. Degree from the University of Maine, and an honorary M. A. Degree from Bates College. She's a Phi Beta Kappa scholar, but she isn't too impressed over that distinction. She wears her Phi Beta Kappa Key dangling from a bracelet along with various amusing bangles.

Helpers Are Experienced

Assisting Miss Martin here are two women experienced in politics. One is Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds, of Cambridge City, Ind. Her title is regional representative of the Women's Division. Mrs. Reynolds held the post of Western Director of the Women's Division in 1936. The other is Mrs. Paul Henry, of Seattle, Wash., who is acting as assistant to Miss Martin. Mrs. Henry has spoken in 22 States since she joined the staff of the Committee the first of this year.

Organization of other offices for the campaign headquarters here is under way.

Located here also are a number of regional divisions which will operate under the direction of the main campaign headquarters in Washington. At present a staff of about 100 workers is carrying on at 120 South LaSalle Street.

Leader

Harris & Ewing

Miss Marion E. Martin
Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee

Willkie Accuses Democrats Of Openly Defying Hatch Law

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 12 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie says one of his first acts, if he is elected President, will be to prosecute all persons who bought or sold advertising in the Democratic National Committee's 1940 campaign book.

The Republican nominee told a press conference that such advertising purchases were not only in violation of the Hatch Anti-Politics Law but also overstepped the Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Willkie's warning that "all violations" of the Hatch or Corrupt Practices Act "will be relentelessly prosecuted," came shortly before a joint press conference with former President Hoover and a wish of "good luck" from Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son.

In a statement the Republican nominee said press reports indicated that "Boss Flynn of the Bronx (Edward J. Flynn), the newly appointed Chairman of the Demorcatic National Committee, proposes to continue the pernicious and illegal practice of extracating political contributions from corporations through the purchase by them of advertisements in the Democratic Campaign Book and the purchase of such campaign books.

Warns Against Violations

"I wish to warn all corporations and their officials," Mr. Willkie's statement continued, "that such contributions are a direct violation of both the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and the second Hatch Act recently enacted by Congress.

"If I am elected President of the United States, all violations will be relentlessly prosecuted. . . . Likewise, all who participate, including solicitors, purchasers of advertisements and of campaign books, will be prosecuted for conspiracy to violate the law."

He further asserted that "anyone representing any political party" who engaged in practices similar to the sale and purchase of advertising in the Democratic Campaign Book "will be prosecuted."

"There will be no favoritism shown in the enforcement of the law," he added.

Mr. Willkie was asked whether the situation had not been changed by a statement of Oliver A. Quayle, Democratic Committee Treasurer, that advertisements for the book had been sold prior to President Roosevelt's signature of the Hatch Act Amendments Aug. 2.

"That statement does not affect it," Mr. Willkie asserted. "I think it is outrageous, even though Attorney General Jackson has attempted to draw a distinction between the selling and buying of advertising under the Hatch Law.

Calls Defense Weird

"I think such sales are a violation of the Corrupt Practices Law in any event."

Mr. Quayle's statement, Mr. Willkie asserted, "is a rather weird defense from a moral standpoint. It would be clearly illegal to get the (Democratic) book together today," he continued. "That (Quayle's) is the kind of immoral defense that will never be made about anything in my campaign."

"I feel very strongly about this thing," Mr. Willkie said. "I think such practices have been growths. I do not say that they are the responsibility of one party or another, but now is the time when they should be cleaned up."

The Hatch law prohibits the sale of advertising, goods or other articles when the proceeds of such sales inure to the benefit of a candidate for Federal office.

Mr. Hoover in an interview said he believed opposition to a third term for President Roosevelt was "only one of 20 issues," in the current campaign.

"There is a general drift all along the line," Mr. Hoover asserted. "There is not one factor. All New Deal factors may cause disaster. It is a question of the preservation of American forms."

Degeneration of Democracy

Mr. Hoover asserted that "another four years (of the Democratic Administration) would see this Government transformed in its whole structure beyond recall." There is, he said, "a feeling all over the country that this is a Blum Administration."

Asked for elaboration, the former President said that Americans felt the Roosevelt Administration was similar to that of Leon Blum, who headed France's Popular Front Government.

Asked what the result of such a government would be, Mr. Hoover responded that it would lead to "the degeneration of democracy and the devitalization of the people."

Mr. Hoover said that "the outstanding issue of this campaign is whether the whole social system of the American people shall be preserved." Questioned about his views regarding military conscription, Mr. Hoover responded:

"I don't propose to discuss every issue that comes along—at least at the present time."

To a query whether he would make any addresses in Mr. Willkie's behalf, he said he had none scheduled at present, but that he would make a non-political talk at the University of Pennsylvania Sept. 18.

Yesterday, the nominee read the foreign policy of his nomination acceptance address to Lewis W. Douglas, former Budget Director in the New Deal Administration, and talked by telephone also with Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. Governor Stassen, Mr. Willkie said, is arranging his campaign itinerary.

Talks With President's Son

The Republican nominee, chatting with reporters in his resort hotel suite here, was advised that Elliott Roosevelt was in the hotel.

Questioned as to whether he would see the President's son, Mr. Willkie picked up the telephone.

"Hello, this is Wendell Willkie, could you come up for a little talk? Thanks."

Mr. Hoover was seated close to the Republican nominee on a divan in the latter's hotel suite.

One of Mr. Willkie's secretaries had offered to reach Elliott Roosevelt for him, but he insisted on calling himself.

Mr. Willkie's aides said that Elliott and his wife, Ruth, chatted amiably for a time with Mr. Willkie, adding that the talk was of no political significance.

When Mr. Roosevelt left the Willkie suite the nominee remarked that he hoped the President's son would have "a pleasant vacation."

Elliott Wishes Luck

"I wish you luck," said Elliott, shaking hands.

Mr. Willkie, questioned as to why he had invited the younger Roosevelt to visit him, remarked that "he is the President's son and he is here. I have never met him. This campaign, after all, is going to be run on issues rather than personalities."

Another visitor was Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator and a Willkie backer. General Johnson attended a dinner conference between Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hoover.

Another Democrat to see Mr. Willkie was John Jones, brother of Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. John Jones, a resident of Houston, Texas, said he would like to talk with the Republican nominee today.

Townsend Pleased

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension advocate, says Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, G. O. P. National Chairman, have assured him they "favor" his program.

He asserted that he would urge his followers to vote for the party which would work for his pension plan. He said previously that he would vote for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee.

Quayle Unworried

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said last night he was "not at all perturbed" over Wendell L. Willkie's warning that, if he were elected, purchasers of advertising in the Democratic Campaign Book would be prosecuted.

"Without having at hand a copy of Mr. Willkie's remarks," said Mr. Quayle, "I can say that I am not at all perturbed.

"His observations are covered by the premise: 'If I am elected, I will do so and so.' I don't think he stands a chance."

Little Town of Greeley, Colo., Seen as Idyl of Irrigation

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the tenth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREELEY, Colo.—From wheresoever one might come to Greeley in the summer, I think he would find it pleasant. I came from the meager wheat fields, withered pastures and stunted corn rows of parts of Nebraska, so, green, irrigated Greeley seemed a paradise. When I walked into its great central park, filled with well-dressed, happy people, I recalled Old Testament visions of earthly bliss in the shades of trees and about springs of water that never run dry.

At the portal of the imposing Court House, on one side of the park, I met a rather stolid looking farmer whom I ventured to ask about Greeley. I prefaced my questions by remarking that the scene before us appeared very delightful. The trees were luxuriant, the grass riotous, a company of men were pitching horse shoes; little children were teetering, building sand-castles and gamboling under fountains; quiet, dignified oldsters were playing checkers. Mexican families were sitting on the grass, with many babies crawling among them.

The farmer whom I had ventured to ask about all this did not appear to share my enthusiasm.

Nice Enough

"I guess it's nice enough," he grumbled. "These leisurely people are pensioners, or on relief. Life here is sure conveniently arranged. You see this Court House we're in? Well, the Mexicans can just go upstairs and register as United States citizens. Then they go across the park to the City Hall and get their relief. After that they sit in the park under the trees. The others—the white people come to the Treasury Department here, collect liberal Old Age Pensions, and play checkers on the lawn, or watch their little grandchildren sport in the fountain."

"It all looks like a dream to me," I exclaimed.

"It's a dream, all right," he asserted sharply, "but what will happen when we wake up? Our farms are staggering under mortgages, many of us are broke, who's going to pay for this? Why should I work in the sun and give up my money to enable others to play checkers and pitch horse shoes in the shade?" I didn't know the answer to that one.

He didn't seem to care to talk any more, so I entered the park and stopped among the Mexicans, who were dressed up as for a holiday. I found one looking exactly like a villain in a movie. Sideburns extended down his dark cheeks, heavy brows overhung his black eyes and he was very handsome. I was also delighted to find him talkative.

"My family lives in a little house on the edge of town," he said.

"No, I'm not an American citizen," he acknowledged.

"Yes, we're doing very well. We look after the beets—by contract—getting so much an acre. For two weeks now we won't have much to do. Three of my family work. We make $600 or $800 a season."

"What do you do when the season ends?" I asked.

"O, after that we do what we can," he answered. And he wasn't at all worried. Maybe he'd worry even less, if he knew he gets more than most American farm families in large areas, and more even than Colorado school teachers in a number of counties.

Every Player a "Champ"

Then I went to the horseshoe pitchers. They had as fine a court as a Country Club golf course. Thirty men or more were playing. Most kept throwing ringers. Every player was a "champ." The life of the party was a 67-year-old farmer, not wearing overalls. In the course of time he sat out a game and I had a chance to talk to him. He was very pleased with my hearty recognition of his prowess.

"I got the feel of ringers in my arm," he declared, "I can throw 'em blindfolded about oncet out of five times!"

"How does it come you're so free?"

"Pensioned," he said. "Grandma and I each get $30 a month. It ought to be $45. That's the law, but it's always less. I guess the State's hard up. But we get by."

"Ever own land?"

"Yea, had a little place, but lost it. Most of us lost our places. Two-thirds of the farms around here are run by tenants. No chance for a man to get ahead any more."

He and "grandma" are receiving more money each month, though not working, than most farmers, that work, in some American States.

He went back to his horseshoes and I went on to the checker players. I sat down beside a fine looking, white-haired, well-dressed kibitzer. He was happy to talk and said, "Yes, it's beautiful here; I love Greeley."

"Yes, I got a little farm, a good one, in sugar beets, inherited it from my father. Rent it to a tenant. He hires Mexicans to do most of the work."

"So your farm supports three families, doesn't it," I commented, "you, the renter, the workers?"

"Four," was the reply, "I also have to pay the banker who has me mortgaged."

"If you lose your farm to the banker, what'll you do?" I asked

Get a Pension

"Nothing," he said, "I'll get a pension. In one way or another, this land will support us. Don't seem to matter much who holds the title."

I had come to Greeley in a bus and sat beside an elderly, jovial farmer from an arid part of Colorado.

"How are you getting along?" I asked.

"Everything's dried up," he said, "But we manage to live. Government pays us for not raising things."

"What do you think of that?"

"We've got to live, ain't we?" he asked in a tone of self-defense.

"Would you vote for Roosevelt again?"

"I'd vote for him a dozen times."

"And if the people want Willkie?"

"That'll be jake with me. He won't let us starve, either. America's goin' to the dogs, but I can't help it. I'll keep on takin' money from whoever's elected."

The chauffeur whom I engaged to take me about town turned out to be of German origin.

"They call us 'Roushians'," he said, "but we are German. First we migrated to Russia, then here. There are thousands of us in Greeley."

"How did you happen to come?"

"Brought by the sugar factory, to tend beets. At first we worked like the Mexicans. We were on our hands and knees—as slaves."

"But now?"

Bought Land

"No German weeds beets in Greeley any more. We saved money and bought land."

"And houses?"

"We have beautiful little houses, fine schools and good churches."

For an hour he drove me among the best fields I have ever seen. Many were owned by men of German origin. These immigrants have achieved this in less than two generations.

"And what do you yourself do?" I asked my German chauffeur.

"I'm a student in Colorado Teachers' College here. I earn about $35 a month by driving, and can live on that."

He took me through the extraordinary beautiful college grounds.

I have seen fields in the world's richest lands, but never more beautiful than those in irrigated wildernesses about Greeley. This is one of America's most gorgeous garden spots. Droughts do not come, crops do not fail, and labor brings its sure reward. When a man sows, he also reaps. Property distribution is bad, but life is pleasant and wholesome. Greeley is superior to a metropolis and far ahead of Mid-western farm districts. It is really a taste of Utopia—on credit.

But it inspires no ardor. Its beneficiaries act as though they were awaiting the end of an age.

Mexico Awaits Seating of Congress To Determine Presidential Winner

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP)—Mexico, which counted some 50 fatalities during last month's presidential election disorders, looked forward with apprehension today to solution of that electoral struggle within the next three weeks.

This week—probably on Thursday—Congress is to determine which candidates were voted into the new legislature, to take office Sept. 1. The new Congress, in turn, is to announce the winner of the heated presidential campaign between Gen. Manual Avila Camacho, the Administration candidate, and independent Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan.

Both have claimed victory by decisive margins. Their followers have claimed victory in the Congressional elections. The Almazanistas have declared repeatedly they would establish their own Congress and confirm their candidate's "triumphal election" if they were denied seats in the Legislature.

President Cardenas said Aug. 10 that "only the duly constituted legislative bodies are competent" to determine the election results. This was interpreted as aimed directly at the Almazanistas. Gen. Jesus Agustin Castro, Minister of Defense, said the Army was under orders to crush any subversive activity or uprising.

Lending strength to rumors of impending trouble were reports from military quarters that several thousand additional troops were being moved into the capital for special patrol duty during the vital congressional session and reports that 60,000 peasants and workers of the Administration Party would begin arriving here on Tuesday.

Columbia, S. C. Foresees Successful Music Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Music Festival Association is working at full speed to insure a music season that will bring both joy to its supporters and prestige and distinction to its leaders and guest and professional artists.

Hans Schweiger, director of the festival association and conductor of the Southern Symphony Orchestra, recently held a series of auditions in Columbia for aspirants to membership in the Shandon Chorus. He expressed keen satisfaction in the new vocal talent offered.

W. C. T. U. Hears Warning on Defense

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—Preparedness is necessary at the present time, but the defense program should be safeguarded lest it fall into the hands of those who would shift American life from its foundations of Democracy to a Fascist dictatorship, Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of The Christian Century and veteran in the peace movement, told the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its convention here.

The W. C. T. U. is giving serious thought to the defense program. Its members called in Dr. Morrison as the principal speaker for their Sunday afternoon session to counsel them on the difficult subject of harmonizing strong pacific sentiment with the demands of the hour.

Dr. Morrison, who wrote a textbook on the outlawry of war, warned them that "our isolation is gone." The United States, he declared, should prepare her resources—spiritual, moral, educational, and physical—to meet, not a threat of immediate war, but "an incalculable future."

Peril to U. S.

"The supreme peril to America today," this speaker told the temperance workers, "is not Fascism overseas but the Fascism which is brewing in America," indications of this trend, he said, were the existence of "a political machine of unparalleled magnitude, supported by jobholders and a vast army of unemployed for whom it had made work."

The present moment, he concluded, is the time for attacking these problems. "We must not be cowed now by the need for national unity, so that free discussion is limited," he said. "The necessary reform of the inner life of our nation is brought about only by discussion, exposure, and crusading activity to end these wrongs."

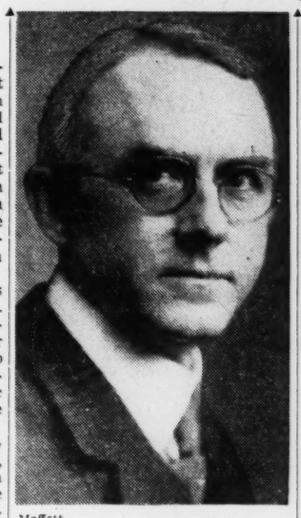
Deeply interested in peace and other world problems, the W. C. T. U. is still primarily concerned about the liquor traffic. They invited Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to give them a churchman's view on the best line of action. He urged attack on three fronts.

Dr. Palmer's Points

First he put education. Spread the facts about alcohol, putting authoritative books in libraries, he urged.

Second, said Dr. Palmer, promote "sane and wholesome living" through showing people the value of helpful "escapes" from their troubles—such as normal recreation and religion.

Third, he advised continuous struggle to restrict and discourage the sale of liquor, especially for private profit. "False and seductive advertising and the association of alcohol with other alluring and often perfectly proper elements of social life are contrary to the community welfare and must be steadily and intelligently opposed," he said.



Moffett

Dr. C. C. Morrison
Who addressed the W. C. T. U. convention in Chicago. He is Editor of The Christian Century.

The part played by propaganda, financed by "some of the country's most powerful multi-millionaires," was told by Fletcher Dobyns, attorney and author of books on political subjects. National prohibition, in the judgment of Mr. Dobyns, is still the goal, and he urged educational work to this end through every possible avenue.

Military Services

Right now W. C. T. U. forces are turning attention to the need for surrounding the Nation's expanding military services with temperate conditions. Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, until this summer a newspaper publisher in Cambridge, N. Y., and director of the Department of Soldiers and Sailors, urged local communities to assume the responsibility of protecting men in the various military training camps from exploitation by the liquor interests.

"Under the law as it is now," said Miss Smart, "only the community can clean up conditions around the camp. We should go home determined to see that our communities do their duty in this respect."

Although reporting for this special department, Miss Smart is being greeted here in her new role as Legislative Director of the W. C. T. U. Washington Bureau.

A convention pilgrimage to the home of Frances E. Willard, organizer of the world W. C. T. U., brought about 700 visitors to the Evanston, Ill., cottage which the famous temperance leader called home. Here, just a few feet away from the original cottage, they saw the new $20,000 temperance library wing of the modern headquarters building now under construction, and helped to dedicate it.

Hatch Act Ruling Gives Leeway To Discussions of 'Broad Issues'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission has ruled that the Hatch Act does not prevent employees of state and local governments from discussing "issues of broad social, economic or general public character," but confined its restrictions to discussions of "partisan political issues."

In a statement the commission expressed the belief "that the primary objective of the legislation is to prevent partisan political activity in connection with the conduct and management of political campaigns." It added that "the Commission's administration of the law will conform to this objective."

The original Hatch Act, enacted in 1939, extended to all Federal employees many of the restrictions against political activity previously applied only to those under civil service. An amendment signed by President Roosevelt on Aug. 2 further extended these restrictions to officers and employees of state or local governments "whose principal employment is in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or by any Federal agency."

The Civil Service Commission will enforce the law with respect to classified Federal employees and state and local employees, while responsibility for enforcement with respect to non-classified employees rests with the heads of the departments or agencies employing them.

The only penalty which the Commission can impose is removal from office. Criminal prosecutions under the Act will be handled by the Justice Department.

The Commission said that it would handle those acts "which clearly fall within the category of 'pernicious political activity,'" and would "protect fully the civil rights" of employees.

Casey at the Bat

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Leo Casey, veteran newspaperman who has been directing publicity for the New York World's Fair, will be National Publicity Director of the Democrats for Willkie, the organization announced today.

Mr. Casey, a one-time registered Democrat who voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, did publicity work several years ago for the Republican National Committee and directed publicity for District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's campaign for Governor.

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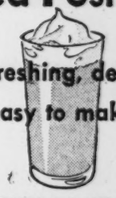

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Big Reserve for Bushmen Set Aside in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The Union Government has decided to establish a reserve for the last of the pure-bred Bushmen in South Africa in the Kalahari desert in the Gordonia district. There are only about a hundred of this fast-dwindling race left in the country. The reserve will be about 25,000 acres in extent and the natives will be supervised by a single ranger.

Lived in Bush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—A white youth who lived for two years with untamed Bushmen in the Kalahari Desert, hunted with a bow and arrows, and ate unusual food including scorpions, has now returned to civilization. His experiences are expected to prove of value to research workers and anthropologists, as it is claimed that he is the first European to have been accepted as a member of a Bushman tribe.

His name is Petrus Willem Hendrik Terblanche, and he has had some amazing experiences since he walked into the desert from the lonely outpost of Maun eight years ago.

Terblanche was born in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and he went with his family to the Kalahari when he was 10. There, in 1932 he lost his parents, sisters and brother and, grief-stricken, wandered out into the desert.

Five miles from his home he came across a party of about 50 Bushmen. They had never seen a white person before and threatened him with their bows and arrows. He could speak a little of their language and told them that he had come to live with them. They were kind to him, gave him the best of their food and taught him how to hunt, make and use bows and arrows and play their musical instruments and generally looked after him.

Describing his life with the Bushmen, Terblanche said: "Whenever we found food we would camp there until everything was eaten and it was necessary to go on and look for more.

"Our food consisted of the meat of buck, boa constrictors, roots, and whatever else we could get. I myself soon became a good hunter.

"My hair grew so long that it reached nearly to my waist. I learned to speak the Bushman language fluently."

At the end of two years, the youth and the bushmen were sighted by a farmer named Lewis of Elandhoek, near Windhoek. The Bushmen took to their heels, but the youth stood his ground and was taken by the farmer to his house. Now he is in Johannesburg learning to be a blacksmith.

Already he had made several recordings of the Bushmen dialects for the Phonetics Laboratory of the Witwatersrand University.

By a Staff Artist

Reserve Area
Gordonia and the Kalahari Desert in South Africa.

Nazis Warn French On Aid to Britain

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Responsible German sources warned the crews of French ships and planes in the service of England Aug. 9 that they "have no claim to treatment as war prisoners."

The statement came in answer to a British Admiralty announcement that French warships and planes now in English possession will fly the French national colors as well as a blue flag with a red cross in the center.

"The blue flag with a red cross is not a recognized State flag which justifies war acts by vessels flying it," these sources said. "Therefore warships and airplanes with the French national colors and pretending to fight for France are guilty of a breach of the armistice treaty, and put themselves outside application of the laws of war.

"We will act against these units by every means. Their crews, no matter what their nationality, have no claim to treatment as war prisoners."

The implication was that such captives would be treated much more rigorously than prisoners of war.

Last French War Troops To Go Home

VICHY, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—Demobilization of the French Army will be completed Wednesday, it was announced today, with release of the last specialists, such as butchers and bakers.

Of the approximately 5,000,000 men mobilized during the war, it now is admitted that 2,000,000 were captured by the Germans. No considerable number of these have been released so far.

After demobilization only sufficient troops will be retained to maintain public order and guard certain vital points such as coastal and colonial centers. The exact number of these troops has not been made public.

The last class to join the colors—youths who were 20 years old in 1939—was held over and organized into youth brigades. Led by career Army officers, these groups will work on public improvements, repair war damages and receive athletic training.

The notice of demobilization advised men whose homes are in Nazi-occupied France that their return there will depend on the facilities accorded by the Germans. None who live north of a line running along the Somme and Aisne rivers to St. Dizier, Chaumont and Dole will be permitted to return for the time being.

Men from the occupied zone forced to remain in the unoccupied area for the present will be given work on farms, in forestry and in improving lines of communication.

Gandhi Foresees Doom to Violence In World Trends

BOMBAY, Aug. 12 (AP)—A new era of nonviolent resistance to aggression is dawning, Mohandas K. Gandhi said yesterday in a signed article in the newspaper Harijan, and cited as a straw in the wind a recent radiocast by Gen. Charles de Gaulle urging "all free Frenchmen" not to help Germany in its war with Britain.

Commenting on the radiocast by General de Gaulle, who heads the French National Committee in London, the Hindu leader asserted:

"I know this is not a case of conversion (to Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of passive resistance). The gallant General will deal destruction to the enemy to the best of his ability wherever he is able. Nor can this passive resistance be called nonvicient by any stretch of meaning.

"I simply cite de Gaulle's advice to his countrymen to show that the world is irresistibly, unconsciously, being drawn toward nonviolent action."

In another article in the same issue of the paper which is his journalistic spokesman, Mr. Gandhi said that he has "little doubt" that India's Congress Party soon will regret its previous decision not to remain nonviolent in the face of possible external aggression.

Mr. Gandhi repeated that the whole world is moving toward nonviolence, and concluded:

"The present war is the saturation point in violence. It spells to my mind also its doom."

U. S. Envoy Greeted

Wide World

Clarence E. Gauss **Lord Gowrie**

The newly appointed American Minister to Australia is received by the Governor General of the Commonwealth, to whom he presented his credentials on assuming the post. The Governor General is holding the credentials. Photograph passed by Australian censor.

Italy's Attacks on British Laid to Hope of Short War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—Coincidence in point of time of the Italian military threat to Egypt and British Somaliland and the German political moves to force territorial concessions from Rumania confirms the belief of many observers here that the Axis is planning to break the hold of the British blockade by co-ordinated action in the Mediterranean area.

Italy's apparent determination to start its military offensive at the hottest season of the year when the thermometer reaches astronomical heights and there is practically no water is welcomed by British experts as an indication that whatever Reichsführer Hitler may say about Germany's ability to fight a long war, his junior partner, Premier Mussolini, isn't so sure about it.

It is also held in British circles that a land and air attack on Egypt could scarcely succeed without naval co-operation. The British fleet certainly hopes that this is the view of the Italian General Staff also. The British have been waiting for an opportunity to get to grips with the Italian fleet since the day the war started.

Defense of Somaliland

As far as British Somaliland is concerned, some strategists consider withdrawal as the best policy in view of the practically valueless nature of the terrain itself. Such action, however, would, it is felt, have serious repercussions on British prestige.

British Somaliland can hardly play a major role in controlling the approach to the Red Sea so long as Italy is in possession of French Somaliland. But if Britain is to reverse the tables and push against the Italians in Africa, a foothold on the coast in British Somaliland would be of value. A spirited defense is therefore expected.

On the political side of the Near Eastern scene, it is reported that an agreement has been reached "in principle" between Rumania and Bulgaria on the Southern Dobrujan issue. This would make it easier for Bulgaria to join forces with other Balkan states in resisting Axis pressure.

It is noted in this connection that Bulgaria has always deliberately refused to link its Dobrujan claim with Hungary's claim for Transylvania. The fact that the Dobrujan issue is being settled first and separately from the Transylvanian one is expected to strengthen Rumania in resisting Hungary's demands.

Actually the Transylvanian problem is regarded by the majority of Balkan experts as the crux of the current phase of Axis policy which seeks to solve territorial disputes in a way which increases the economic and political dependence of this part of the world on Germany.

Opposition to large territorial concessions has now grown so strong in Rumania that it is unlikely that such transferences could be made without causing the war to spread. Many Rumanians indeed advocate "calling Hitler's bluff" by refusing to concede any territory, on the theory Germany dare not let Hungary try to take Transylvania by force lest this this mean destruction of Rumanian oil wells and loss of other essential Balkan supplies upon which Germany depends.

The present Rumanian Government, while not taking such a firm line, is only offering Hungary a fraction of its lost territory. Indeed the solution it proposes is as disappointing to Hungarians as Premier Ion Gigurtu's reported offer of a frontier zone of Arad, Oradea, and Cluj is to most Rumanians.

Thus it is already clear that even a compromise solution involves odium for Germany. Moreover, many leading Rumanian politicians are Transylvanians and are bitterly opposed to surrendering any part of their homeland to Hungary.

Holdings in Transylvania

Premier Gigurtu himself has large interests there. So have leaders of the pro-German Iron Guard.

Other leading Rumanians in Transylvania include oppositionists: former Premier Dr. Juliu Maniu, former Premier Dr. Alexander Viada-Voevod, and Virgil Flea, former Rumanian Minister to London.

A further interesting feature of the situation is that Herr Hitler by requiring Premier Gigurtu, the Iron Guard, and other pro-Germans to make concessions to Hungary has put his friends in the unenviable position of becoming very unpopular leaders in Rumania—so much so that the Iron Guards recently issued a pamphlet which is only describable as anti-German and pro-British.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe that King Carol who, contrary to his usual custom has remained completely in the background since George Tatarescu went, is biding his time—just as he did once before during the brief regime of Octavian Goga.

It is not thought impossible therefore that the Transylvanian imbroglio may still have surprises in store—for the Axis as well as Hungary and the rest of the Balkans.

Anti-Semitism

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 12 (AP)— (Passed by Censor)—Diplomatic circles reported last night that Germany has asked Rumania to delay application of anti-Jewish laws for the present.

Nazi intervention was reported to be based on the belief that Jews occupy so vital a position in the country's economic life that their sudden exclusion would impair production and slow the flow of needed supplies to Germany.

Laws drawn in the first flush of Rumania's new pro-Nazi enthusiasm were more severe in some respects than Germany's own anti-Semitic legislation, but were so loose that many Jews do not know how they will be affected.

Many hope for exemption from most provisions by obtaining heroes' certificates, granted to Jews who can prove that they or some ancestor fought in the defense of Rumania.

Red Films Banned

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Aug. 12 (AP)—A riot between Communist sympathizers and Croation Peasant Leader Vladimir Macek's guards in a theater yesterday resulted in a police order banning Russian motion pictures.

Many 'Ifs' Tangle Italy's Strategy

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U.S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's military threats to Egypt and British Somaliland indicate a possible attempt at an offensive designed to shake Britain loose from its hold on the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Something seems to have delayed the much advertised Nazi invasion of Britain, and instead of by now being subject to Reichsführer Hitler's will, the British continue to control the seas.

Meanwhile the sands of time continue to run, and Italy's stocks of essential material are decreasing day by day. In addition, the economic life of the country is at a standstill, and, except for limited contact by air, Italy is entirely cut off from its East African colonies, and communication with Libya is subject to the vicissitudes of running the blockade.

Italy's Grave Situation

As long as Britain continues to hold Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, Italy's sea trade with the outside world will remain disrupted, and the fact that Britain in turn cannot use the route through the Mediterranean in no way eases the situation for Italy.

It is only natural that a demand for action should be coming from the Italian public as it becomes increasingly conscious of the strangling effect of the British blockade.

Italy is more favorably situated to bring pressure to bear on the British at the eastern end of the Mediterranean than it is to undertake the reduction of Gibraltar, and apparently it has completed its preparations to throw into action the sizable forces it is said to have in Libya and Italian East Africa.

The British Navy has no really adequate base in the Eastern Mediterranean. Neither Alexandria, Haifa, nor Port Said meet requirements in this respect. At one time consideration was given to developing bases at Famagusta in Cyprus, and at Aquaba at the head of the gulf bearing the same name, which is located at the northern end of the Red Sea, but as far is is known, neither of these projects was seriously undertaken.

British Lack Bases

Consequently, with Malta eliminated, the British in this area are operating without the solid backing afforded by well-founded bases.

Ample fuel can be obtained from the pipe line at Haifa and from existing storage facilities. Certain foodstuffs and ship's stores can be obtained locally, but food staples and stores of special character, together with lubricating oil, ammunition, and equipment replacements are among the numerous items that must come from overseas. And there are only two routes over which they can come—through the Mediterranean or the Red Sea.

The latter route appears to be the more logical, as it hardly seems possible that Britain can be risking convoys of merchant ships in the submarine and airplane dominated waters south of Sardinia and Sicily.

The southern end of the Red Sea is entered through the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, a body of water only some 20 miles wide, and further restricted by Perim Island, a British possession that is a fair sized extent of land containing a small but excellent harbor.

Lines of Communications

Italian control of this Strait which is in the immediate vicinity of Italian East Africa, would work havoc with the British line of communication.

Italy already controls, including French Somaliland, about 600 miles of the African shore of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, so the attack on British Somaliland appears to have no real objective other than to be an effort to round out Italian territory and deny the British a base from which future operations can be projected.

From their bases in the Dodecanese Islands, the Italians have made three air raids on Haifa for the purpose of destroying the oil storages and port facilities. Port Said, Alexandria, and other harbors in the Eastern Mediterranean are equally vulnerable to such raids, but very few have been made.

Control of the Air

If Italy, with its not inconsiderable Air Force could establish superiority in the air, the British would have difficulty in maintaining its naval force in the Eastern Mediterranean. Should Haifa be bombed into a shambles, fuel for the fleet would have to come through the Red Sea from the oil fields in Iran, as the route from Black Sea sources of oil is dominated by the Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands.

The long haul of more than 3,500 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf to Port Said passes through the narrow bottle-neck at Bab-el-Mandeb.

Other than a few submarines that have been driven to cover, Italy has no naval force in the Red Sea, and the British outpost at Aden across the way, can only be attacked by air. So whatever pressure Italy plans to apply in this area must be predicated on the use of planes.

However, the rub comes in getting planes to Italian East Africa. Even if Italy has managed to assemble sufficient planes to now attempt to carry on operations by air, the normal attrition attendant war in the air, makes constant replacements necessary. Ferrying planes over the roundabout route from Libya by way of temporary bases established in desert French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Northern Kenya where the way may have been paved by the recent successful invasion by Italian forces, presents well-nigh insuperable difficulties, especially in the matter of fighting planes with their short cruising radii.

Then there is the question of supplying oil, gasoline, spare parts, and ammunition; bombs alone entail considerable cargo weight.

Problems for Italy

Taking it full and by, there seems no immediate prospect of Italy being able to establish even a semblance of control over the Red Sea, and the attack on British Somaliland can be ascribed to either wishful thinking, the desire to furnish a restive public with resounding claims of military successes, or the necessity for bolstering the morale of the Italian troops in Ethiopia by giving them something to think about other than being cut off from communication with the home-land.

Nor does the projected attack on Egypt by the Italians seem destined to achieve success. Except along a narrow coastal strip, the terrain that the attacking army must traverse for nearly a thousand miles, is a sandy desert.

The Italians claim to be throwing a force of from two to three hundred thousand men against Egypt. The movement of, and the logistics for a force of this size with its paraphernalia, would be a tax on even an organized system of transportation, and when it comes to floundering through a desert, the difficulties encountered will prove to be a severe handicap that perhaps cannot be overcome.

Italy's Best Weapon

Italy has failed to exploit its best means of carrying the war to Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean. If the air force that Italy claims to have proved absolutely invincible against the pastoral Ethiopians, would stop its diversity of effort and concentrate on raiding the British naval forces and bases, it might attain some measure of success, especially if the Italian Navy would come out of hiding and co-operate with the air force.

The "if," however, about this course of action, is that should Italian planes become too troublesome, the British would take measures to wipe out the Italian bases in the Dodecanese Islands and leave the Italians without an air base within reasonable striking distance of Suez.

The opinions in the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Germans Renew Mine Barrage And Attack British Balloons

By the Associated Press

Germany is reverting to use of magnetic mines strewn in English harbors to reinforce her counter-blockade and also reports success against a new British defense, ship-towed barrage balloons.

The High Command announced today that its huge mine-laying seaplanes were "able to continue" the sowing of mines "off British ports according to plan."

The daily communiqué said Messerschmitt fighters punctured and sent into the sea near Dover 12 of the big gas balloons which British has been trying as a new defense weapon against attacks on her convoys. The balloons, attached to ships, were intended to keep dive bombers at a distance.

The Germans did not disclose the "plan" according to which mines are being scattered in British waters, but it was presumed that the High Command was reverting to its methods of last winter when magnetic mines were sown thickly at entrances to vital British ports where, the Germans said, they destroyed many ships.

The mines reported are so constructed that they float below the surface at a depth not reached by ordinary mine sweeping, and so that passage of a steel hull causes them to bob up, striking the bottom at its most vulnerable spot.

Despite magnetic mines, however, and the harassment of aerial bombardment, the Bristol Channel, England's great maritime gateway to the west, still is open.

The aim of the mine-laying planes is not always good. One mine fell on land, damaging a farm and blowing out the window of a seventeenth century village church.

Sometimes a port will be closed while minesweepers clean up after the aerial visitors, but interruption of normal trade is slight and life ashore, while bound up in a new set of rules for self-preservation, goes on pretty much as usual.

Many bombs have dropped in the open country. One farmer threw open his damaged home to sightseers—and charged them a small fee which he gave to the Red Cross.

Some people in the ports sleep all night in public shelters. Others sleep downstairs in their homes. Some wait up until about three or four in the morning and then, "If Jerry is not coming tonight," they go to bed reasonably sure of unbroken sleep. Afternoon naps are popular.

Hotels serve a "late air raid breakfast" for guests who have spent the night in the cellars.

Germans' Troubles

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—"Among the troubles of the mine-laying plane is the balloon barrage," declared Hans Rechenberg, right-hand man of Economics Minister Walther Funk in peacetime, who has been engaged in parachute work since the beginning of the war.

"I've pecked at many balloons during my flights, for those pesky things finish you if you happen to run into them.

"We keep the sharpest lookout for them and shoot them down the moment they are sighted."

Turning to the difficulties of aerial mine-laying Herr Rechenberg said: "The minelayer can only tell by his instruments whether the mine fell straight and whether he threw it off exactly where it was ordered. These flights are even more dangerous than those of bombers.

"If a bomber gets caught in concentrated searchlights, or if enemy planes make things hot for him, he can nevertheless drop his bombs somewhere and do some damage, after which his plane is much lighter and faster.

"A mine thrower, in such circumstances, must lug his heavy mine home again and have the further disappointment that the flight is not counted to his credit for awards, decorations or promotions."

Minelaying by plane is far more effective than by ship, Herr Rechenberg believes, because a plane can approach closer to an enemy shore and penetrate deeper into bays and estuaries than can a ship.

"The mere fact that the enemy knows we have been in a certain place greatly slows down navigation," he asserted, "for convoyed ships halt until minesweepers go over the area."

New British Radio Station

SINGAPORE, Aug. 12 (AP)—A 100-kilowatt government radio station will be built here to radiocast British news and views over a wide far-eastern area, it was announced Aug. 10. Singapore is Britain's principal Far Eastern Naval base.

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FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS

New Air Attack Follows Repulse of Nazi Armada

By the Associated Press

Germany continued its air attacks on Britain today as successive waves of warplanes attempted to break through Britain's defense lines on the northeast coast early several hours after more than 400 planes had swarmed over Britain's southeast coast.

The British reported the fresh German attack was repulsed by heavy fire from ground batteries.

In this new attack the German official news agency claimed that the Germans had downed 71 British planes.

After the firing in the great air battle had died down along the English coasts during the night, the British Air Ministry claimed an official total of 60 German planes shot down, although the Air Ministry's news service raised the total to 69. The British said they had lost 26 planes.

Germany claimed, however, to have brought down 90 British planes and eight barrage balloons with a loss of only 17 Nazi raiders.

The heaviest German attacks were against the British Naval Base of Portland, 200 German planes taking part in the fight.

The Germans reported that docks and harbor facilities at the naval base had been damaged severely. They also said that all ships in the harbor had been demolished.

A British communique said "minor damage was caused to two of His Majesty's ships by splinters" during the Portland fight and that bombs falling on the shore caused some damage to naval buildings including a hospital.

Other large flights of raiders attacked shipping along the Channel, and then went inland bombing towns with an undisclosed toll.

Amplifying the Air Ministry's communique, the Ministry's news service said the attacks began at 7:30 a. m. and continued at a furious pace until the afternoon.

"There were three distinct points of attack: on Portland, on Dover, and on a convoy off the Anglian coast," the news service reported.

After hitting first at Dover, the Germans hurled a terrific attack against Portland shortly after 10 a. m.

"In this action, which lasted until lunch-time, the enemy suffered their heaviest losses," the news service said. "Nearly 40 of them crashed on sea or land, when Spitfire and Hurricane squadrons darted in and out, breaking up their formations, zooming and diving and picking them off in a long series of dog-fights."

German airmen attempted to keep circle formations in an effort to afford each other protection but Spitfire pilots roared down into the midst of the Messerschmitts to split up one circle.

Meanwhile daylight and night raids by RAF bombers over the week end on docks at Hamburg, the Wilhelmshaven naval base, the airport of Cherbourg, and on industrial plants and other targets in Germany and German-held France and the Low Countries were reported.

Only a few hours after the Nazis' mass aerial attack had subsided Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, declared that such tactics could not win the war for Germany.

"If Herr Hitler thinks our spirit can be broken by mere mass attack from the air upon our industries and our shipping he will find himself grievously mistaken," said Mr. Amery. "He has got to come over and take us—take us and break us as he has taken and broken others. Let him try. If he does, he will fail disastrously."

Egyptian Ship Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The 7,290-ton Egyptian liner Mohamed Ali El-Kebir, converted for use as a British transport, was torpedoed at night in the Atlantic, and sunk with 120 soldiers and sailors missing, the Admiralty said.

The announcement said 740 survivors were taken aboard a ship that reached the liner in the two hours she remained afloat. They were landed at a Scottish port.

Most of the 120 listed as missing were soldiers sleeping below deck at the time of the explosion. The Admiralty did not say when the Mohamed Ali El-Kebir was attacked. Authoritative quarters maintained silence as to the point from which the transport sailed.

Lloyds Naval Register lists the Mohamed Ali El-Kebir as owned by the Pharonic Mail Line, operating out of Alexandria, Egypt.

A communiqué also confirmed the loss of the submarine Odin.

This displaced 1,500 tons and war armed with eight torpedo tubes of 533 millimeters, 102-millimeter cannon and two machine-guns, and carried a crew of 55.

Repudiate Photo

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A number of queries from the public regarding a picture printed in British newspapers purporting to show five German airplanes falling simultaneously in flames prompted the Air Ministry to issue this communiqué:

"The Air Ministry desires it to be known that a photograph published yesterday and today which appeared to show five enemy aircraft falling in flames in line together during Thursday's attack on a Channel convoy was not an official photograph.

"No such incident was reported by our pilots who took part in the engagement."

Communists' Barrier In Arizona Opinion

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 12 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Joe Conway said in a formal opinion here that the Secretary of State has the authority to deny the Communist organization a place on the Sept. 10 primary ballot "because it is apparent the Communist movement cannot qualify as a political party."

"Plainly, any person elected by the Communist movement could not qualify as an officer," Mr. Conway said, "because his avowed purpose and object, and his duty to his organization require that he do everything possible to overthrow the Constitution of the United States by force—not support it."

War Zone Extended

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Aug. 12 (AP)—Algiers, Tunisia and French Morocco as well as the unoccupied French territory in Europe will be regarded by Britain as war zones, a communiqué in the Gibraltar Official Gazette said Aug. 9.

An order was issued for 1,200 more civilians to leave Gibraltar at once.

Gallantry in Bermuda

Wide World

Greeting to the Windsors

The Duke and Duchess talk with youthful Andrew Trimmingham as he presents a bouquet to the Duchess as the couple arrived at Hamilton. They were bound for Nassau, where the Duke is to become Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, having traveled from Europe on the Excalibur.

Learning English Made Easy By Simplified 'Basic' System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Polish airman who could not speak one word of English came to this country a month ago. He is now busy reading, and understanding, Fisher's "History of Europe."

Nor is this airman's experience unique. Thousands of foreigners in Britain—some of them Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen, some of them refugees—are finding that it is easy to learn to speak English, if somebody lets you into the secret.

The secret is the extended use of what is known as "Basic English," a self-contained but simplified version of the complicated English tongue comprising in all just 850 words.

Basic English has drawn increasing interest here since it was invented some years back by Mr. C. K. Ogden. He foresaw it as the universal language of the future, claiming it could be learned in a short space of time and, once learned, could be used for any level of discussion with the exception it that which would entail the use of a specialized or "learned" vocabulary.

Vest-Pocket Tongue

Basic English is a "vest-pocket language." Paradoxically, although English-proper is probably the hardest tongue in the world for a foreigner to master, this potted version is the easiest. And it is complete. A Basic version of the Bible is now in production.

As far as its transformation into a universal tongue was concerned, Basic English did not make as much early progress as was hoped, although it was adopted in several countries as a means of teaching elementary English. Now, however, the influx of a vast number of foreigners into this country, all eager to learn the language, has made the ultimate adoption of Basic English as a common second-language much more probable.

Belgians, Netherlanders, Poles, Norwegians, Czechs, Frenchmen, even Germans, are learning Basic English. The British Council, an organization which, in peacetime, was almost wholly concerned with spreading British culture abroad, is helping to spread an appreciation of things English among refugees here—there are around 500,000 of them—and it has found Basic English an indispensable adjunct to its activities.

The Council is having thousands of Basic books for refugees printed, both for adults and children. The Czech Refugee Trust Fund is assisting in the work.

Selected Words

Basic English is not just a conglomeration of those words most commonly used in English. It has been formed by selecting words because of the amount of work they do.

In completing the system, Mr. Ogden made use of the fact that in every language verbs are made up to the two parts of operation and direction (in "climb" we have the operation "go" and the direction "up"), and that in English it is natural to make use of the separate parts in place of the verb itself. In other languages this is usually unnatural and sometimes impossible.

Mr. Ogden found he was able to do without all but 18 of the 4,000 commonest English verbs, these 18 being enough to give the sense, in connection with other words, of any operation.

There are 1,000,000 words of Basic writing now in existence. Basic has been made part of the school system of Denmark, and is being used in Rumania, Russia, Japan, China, India, and a number of other countries.

It is in India that Basic English probably has made most headway. There it is used, not so much as a universal language as an easy road to teaching complete English. The Director of Education of Ceylon has introduced it in Government Schools. Hyderabad has evolved a model six-year syllabus, starting with Basic English and finishing with expansion into full English. Hyderabad's Oscania University has become an officially recognized center for the teaching of Basic English.

A General Basic English Dictionary has now been produced, giving the sense of more than 40,000 uses of over 20,000 words in the limits of Basic English. Every learner who has a knowledge of the Basic words is able, with the help of "The General Basic English Dictionary, to get the sense of any English word in general use, and thus to read and understand any work in the English tongue.

France Reports Many Cathedrals Unharmed by War

VICHY, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—A partial survey by Louis Hautecoeur, Director General of Fine Arts, has disclosed that many of France's most famous cathedrals and chateaux escaped the German blitzkrieg, although for some the margin was narrow. Others were heavily damaged.

Rouen Cathedral is practically unscathed, although surrounded by wrecked buildings.

The famed Chateau at Blois was saved by the watchman, who dynamited bomb-fired buildings adjoining it.

M. Hautecoeur's list of others known to be undamaged included the Cathedrals of Amiens, Laon, Soissons, Orleans, Chartres and Beauvais; and the Chateau of Compiegne, all the Loire Chateaux except Ambois, where the chapel was partly wrecked.

St. Etienne Church at Beauvais was badly damaged and numerous churches in the Somme and Eure regions were destroyed or damaged, including the churches at Andelys and Gisors.

The Cathedral at Marseille and the Church of St. Michel at Bordeaux were damaged slightly.

The checkup has not yet reached Reims, where the cathedral is said to have been unharmed, or Lille, Calais, and Dunkirk, where damage is said to be extensive.

Ribbon for Medals Scarce in Canada

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Aug. 12

One effect of France's capitulation is a scarcity of ribbons for decorations for Canada's armed forces.

Medal ribbon came from the silk manufacturing districts of France, now cut off. Ribbon still is available for the less frequently awarded decorations, but supplies for the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal are being depleted rapidly.

Russians Fail To Oust Staff Of Lithuanians

BERLIN, Aug. 12 (AP) —Two Russian Embassy secretaries tried again yesterday—by personal appearance and telephone—to get possession of the Lithuanian Legation, but the gate was slammed in their faces and the phone didn't answer.

First they drove up to the gate and rang the bell.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked the caretaker.

"None of your business—we're masters of these premises," was the retort.

The caretaker disappeared, leaving the callers at the gate.

"Lock the iron gates for the rest of the day," the Minister, Kazys Skirpa, ordered. The caretaker did, leaving the Russians, growing angrier and angrier, out on the street.

That was at 9 a. m. At 5 p. m. they still were trying to get the Legation to surrender by telephone.

Legations of Latvia and Estonia, which were absorbed by Russia at the same time as Lithuania, already have been occupied by Soviet representatives.

On their first attempt to get the Lithuanian Legation Aug. 9 they were told to "go peddle your papers."

There was no indication that Germany was taking official cognizance of the affair to force the Lithuanians to turn the Legation over.

Argentina to Take Evacuee Children With Guarantees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Facilities for the reception of children from belligerent countries is announced by the Ortiz Government, which has completed arrangements through Foreign and Agricultural Ministries. This decision will allow many British and Argentine families to extend hospitality to relatives and other children able to leave England.

The Argentine concession, although announced in strictly neutral language, was a gesture of good will and assistance to the large British community. Other South American governments have announced similar arrangements for hospitality. The "serious perils for the children in belligerent countries" are cited in justification of the Argentine offer.

The Executive decree explains that Argentine consuls-general in belligerent countries can telegraph the Immigration Department in Buenos Aires the names of children, who will be received individually or collectively, at the request of parents, guardians or recognized organizations.

Once the Department is satisfied that the children answer the requirements of the general immigration law and that the sponsors can provide adequate financial and moral guarantees, permission will be given. Recognizing that Argentine hospitality must be organized urgently in order to be effective, all negotiations will be conducted telegraphically. Passports will be visèd gratuitously.

Five thousand steers have been donated to the British army by a group of Argentine ranch-owners. The first meat shipment from this gift, already on its way to England, totaled 750 tons. Organization of similar donations are continuing with more than 350 contributors.

British Farmers Ask Egg Price Rise

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Poultry farmers challenged today the authority of Food Minister Lord Woolton to hold down the price of eggs.

Lancashire farmers, representing the largest section of egg producers in the country, issued a declaration that, effective today, they were fixing egg prices on farms at the maximum level Lord Woolton set for retail shops—two shillings, three pence, to two shillings, nine pence a dozen.

They complained the price of feed was 150 per cent higher than a year ago and a fair price for eggs would be three shillings a dozen.

The Government has been trying to keep egg prices down despite the shortage resulting from the German occupation of Denmark and the Low Countries.

As a wartime measure the authorities are permitting chickens in cities and thousands of housewives have gone in for backyard poultry raising.

Relief Work Speeded In Louisiana 'Rice Bowl'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, La., Aug. 12—Relief workers, Coast Guardsmen, and State Police are at work today in evacuating southwest Louisiana's "Rice Bowl," which has been inundated by a record flood. Waters are receding slowly today.

Tropical rains, as heavy as 24 inches in 24 hours, had followed last week's hurricane, which came inland near the Louisiana-Texas border.

Shoulder to Shoulder

Wide World

Poland and Britain Agree

British and Polish officials are shown going into the garden of Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street, London, after signing a military agreement defining the basis of co-operation between the armed forces of the two countries. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, lead the way, followed by August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister. In the rear are Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Britain's Lord Privy Seal, and Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador to London.

Britain to Invade Reich?

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—British Minister of Economic Warfare Hugh Dalton yesterday told German-conquered Poles that Britain would call "at a chosen moment" on all whom Reichsführer Hitler has vanquished to rise and "greet the armies which will land from England upon the shores of Europe."

In a British Broadcasting Corporation-Polish news service broadcast, Mr. Dalton said the moment would come "when we have drowned and destroyed any Germans who attempt to invade our Island, when we have conquered the air over Germany.

"In this great struggle against German barbarism, our victory is sure," he said. "There is an old saying that in all her wars England always wins the last battle. So it will be again . . . soon we shall dominate the air over Germany, just as at the beginning of this war the Germans dominated the air over Poland. And from that day the complete defeat of Germany will follow soon."

Mr. Dalton reassured Poles that "the hour of your deliverance is near."

'Conchie' Headline Bothers Family

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—British headline writers coined the word "conchie" to fit "conscientious objector" into big type—and the public adopted the word.

But the Conchie family, proud of its long fighting history, is unhappy about it and demands that the press think up some other name.

Mr. J. Wright Conchie of Kidderminster, the family spokesman, pointed out today that he joined the Army in 1899 and "all my brothers and cousins—all Conchies—who were fit have been in the Army or Navy for the past three years."

Moscow Acts To Dissuade Idle Workers

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP) — Trial without jury for workers who quit their jobs or are absent without permission was specified in a decree issued to speed Soviet production.

Heretofore, all court cases have been heard by two jurymen as well as a judge.

Another decree make petty thievery on the job a criminal offense, punishable with a minimum of one year in prison. Special courts have been set up to try such cases, sitting daily until midnight in order to handle them without delay.

The two new decrees form part of a labor code which has already lengthened the work week, substituting a six-day working week with one day off for the former five-day week with every sixth day off and made idleness punishable with imprisonment.

An official report on farm work showed 33,642,000 hectares (about 84,105,000 acres), or 39 per cent of the total crop plan, had been harvested by Aug. 5. On the same date last year 42,988,000 hectares had been harvested.

Agricultural experts, however, reported an improved crop this year, with increased yields of grain per hectare.

Temporary Deal

KÖNIGSBERG, Germany, Aug. 12 (AP)—Current Russian-German trade is more than a mere temporary business deal, Alexander Shkartzeff, Soviet Ambassador to Germany, told diplomats, Nazi leaders and business men today at Germany's Eastern Fair, where Russia is an exhibitor.

"I hope these relations will become more successful in the future," he said.

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French Bar Swiss Calls; Cabinet Shakeup Seen

ST. GINGOLPH, On the French-Swiss Border, Aug. 12 (AP)—The French Government forbade telephone communication between Switzerland and Vichy and other central points in unoccupied France today following reports here that Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was among those likely to be benched in an impending shakeup of the Pétain regime.

Only official calls from the Bern Legation and from French diplomats abroad were accepted by French telephone operators, working under Army orders.

No official reason was given, but some French sources suggested that the order might mean a political crisis was impending in France, while others expressed belief it was in connection with German preparation for an offensive against Britain.

[Vichy dispatches announced that Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, would radiocast a message to the French Nation at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow (2:30 p. m., E. S. T.).]

Reports from influential sources in the unoccupied zone and Frenchmen outside the zone said M. Laval recently has been bombarded with criticism from many quarters. These sources said the politician who already has fulfilled his political function in obtaining the old Parliament's approval of the new form of Government is one of those whose usefulness now is ended.

Attacks on M. Laval, who at first appeared to be the "strong man" of the Pétain Cabinet and whom the aged Chief-of-State named as his political heir, were based on three counts:

1. Many leaders, both left and right, accused him of protecting certain leading figures of past cabinets, such as Georges Bonnet, former Finance Minister, from the Riom "war-blame" trial, and of attacking others, like former Premier Paul Reynaud, whose following still is strong.

2. The old Fascist Croix de Feu—which M. Laval as Premier several years ago forced into dissolution—is increasing in strength with the addition of many of this war's veterans, and is a bitter enemy of M. Laval.

3. The Germans are reported unwilling to support M. Laval, whom they consider just another pre-war French politician.

Chief-of-State Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand both are reported determined to protect the Army High Command from any "disgrace" in the Riom trial. Informed quarters said M. Laval first felt disfavor of the present Army Command when he asked that former Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin be brought from his estate in Dordogne, where he is now in retirement, to defend himself at the trial with his chief political supporter, former Premier Edouard Daladier.

M. Daladier, with former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel and other accused former Cabinet members and Deputies, is reported to have obtained the promise of many leading Deputies and Senators—including Edouard Herriot, who defended them before the Assembly which recently ratified the new Constitution—that they might testify in their defense at Riom.

The former Premier and his companions allege they were tricked—that M. Laval and other rightists asked them to go to North Africa to prepare a new seat of Government there, just to get them out of the way until an armistice could be arranged.

Rail Order Lifted

VICHY, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—The French Government suspended today the war-time requisition order which placed the French National Railways under military control.

Henceforth, railways in the part of France not under German occupation will operate under direct authority of the Ministry of Communications.

Partial Dry Ban

VICHY, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—The new French Government is determined to do something to restrict the use of alcohol, but will not "make the same mistake the United States made through total prohibition," the French press declared.

The newspapers said manufacturers would be permitted to continue making wines, cider, beer and alcohol distilled from hops and grape juices. Both economic and health reasons influenced action against hard liquor.

Plant Resumes

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Renault automobile plant in Paris has resumed production and is manufacturing cars driven by charcoal gas, it was announced today.

During the war the Renault plant turned out tanks and other military vehicles. It escaped damage in the aerial bombardment of Paris which struck the Citroen factory.

U. S. Diplomats To Europe Are Mostly in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The State Department is facing the strange likelihood of having more of its European Ambassadors in the United States than at their posts.

With several diplomats already here and others on their way home, only four American Ambassadors remain in the harried capitals across the Atlantic.

One of these—Joseph P. Kennedy, in London—is at the seat of a Government at war. Chargés d'Affaires—lesser diplomats without the full standing of an Ambassador—are handling American interests in Germany and France.

Other Ambassadors remaining at their "listening posts" in Europe are Alexander W. Weddell in Spain and John Van A. MacMurray in Turkey. Laurence A. Steinhardt is making his way back to Moscow.

The United States still has Ministers in several of the smaller countries, mostly in Southeast Europe and the Near East.

It is assumed that William Phillips, now at home on leave, will return to Rome; but for many another diplomat there seemed to be no place left in the drastically re-ordered Europe of today.

Mr. Phillips landed in New York Saturday from the Excalibur, along with Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who had dodged bombs to make his way out of beleaguered Poland, and George A. Gordon, who had been Minister to The Netherlands when the Lowlands were invaded.

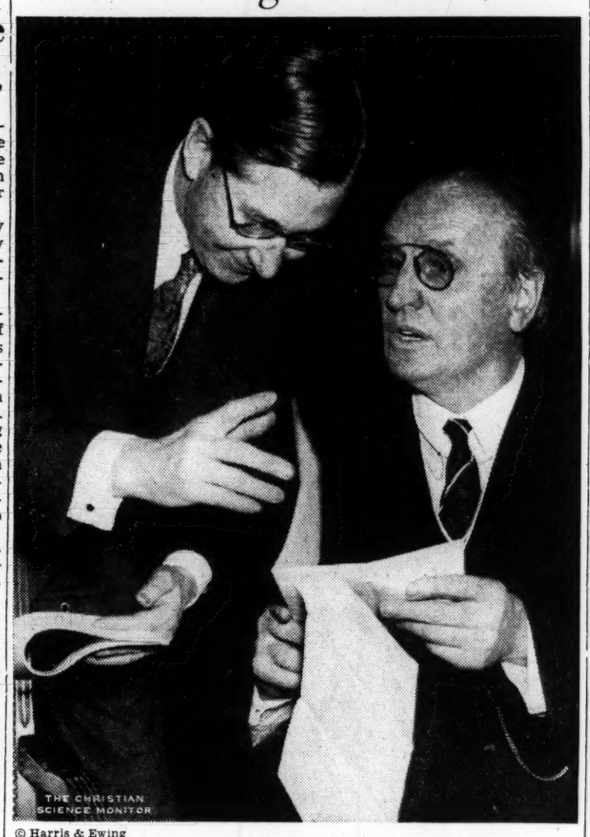
John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, has left London for home under orders from President Roosevelt. He is to report on an interview on supplying food to the Belgians—an interview for which the State Department reprimanded him.

Mr. Cudahy, Mr. Biddle and Mr. Gordon can no longer function in the countries to which they were accredited although Mr. Biddle for some time has been attached to the Polish Government in exile.

Among others on their way home or preparing to come are Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, Minister to Norway, who has been in Sweden since Germany invaded Norway; John C. Wiley, Minister to Estonia and Latvia, which have been absorbed by Soviet Russia, and Owen J. C. Norem, Minister to Lithuania, a third Baltic country now a part of Russia.

William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, is already here, and his return to France is uncertain. Ray Atherton, Minister to Denmark, another German-occupied country, returned home some time ago and was put in temporary charge of the European Division of the State Department.

'Silver-Tongued Sunbeam'



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Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Right, of Arizona

Senator Ashurst, here conversing with Senator James E. Murray of Montana, is considered dean of the flowery school of American oratory as represented in the Senate.

Orator of Painted Desert Advises Lance-Like Words

Ever since the "Machine Age" first pushed a microphone in front of a public speaker, men have wondered whether the old, old art of oratory would die of "mike fright." They recalled that William Jennings Bryan, once "the boy orator of the Platte," scorned a microphone at the Democratic Convention of 1924. With 1940's political conventions coming on, a famous orator of the Senate took up the cudgels today for "moving speech."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Oratory—says "the silver-tongued sunbeam of the Painted Desert"—will never end.

The microphone—forever pushed in front of the modern Cicero by newsreel, radio, and public address men—may even nourish the old art of moving speech, he says.

"The silver-tongued sunbeam" is Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst, an orator's orator, the envy of every speaker in Congress.

"The microphone," he emphasized, "has transformed many men of sloppy, snippy, slovenly speech into superb speakers. In the past 15 years it has made scores of thousands of excellent speakers.

"The microphone has seemed to eliminate those great banes of public speaking—overtone and overstatement.

"Superlatives in speech are usually evidences of a weary man or sometimes of an indolent man who does not seek a more nearly exact medium of expression."

Senator Ashurst, who rose on a labber of wondrous prose from cowhand to a leader's role in the Senate, admitted that he had delivered only six or eight orations in his 2 years of public service. But he has made 4,000 speeches.

The Arizona statesman confessed, not sadly but with candor, that his style of speech may be passing.

Lance-Like Words Needed

"I've long cultivated flaming, brilliant, rotund, gorgeous sentences," he explained. "But I would advise speakers of this era to use short, lance-like sentences."

This new hard-hitting manner is called forth, he explained, by the demands of the microphone, the need for simply-put speech.

Senator Ashurst has "studied oratory" for 45 years, reading over and over the great speeches of the past—Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, Lincoln.

"And mark this well," he said: "The eloquence of Demosthenes stands unapproachable, and has so stood for 2,300 years."

Friends visiting him at night still find the Senator "studying oratory." But he has passed on his learning to others, giving free-of-charge lessons in radio speech to younger statesmen and ambitious youths of the capital.

Oratory, says this connoisseur, is not a studied art, but a wonderful thing that happens when the man and the occasion meet.

"Under certain circumstances, most any citizen may make an eloquent and moving speech," he explained. "A fisherman, a sailor, a flock master, a cowboy, a mechanic who communicates to someone else his position, may be making what would be called an oration.

"I have heard men deliver powerful orations in the Senate—men who were not polished speakers, but who were moved by deep emotion of the moment. And some of our most moving speeches have been so because of the speaker's contempt of 'art.'

"Eloquent speech is more or less an outburst of sincere thought or emotion.

"When Cicero spoke," the Senator declaimed, "everybody said, 'How well Cicero speaks.' When Demosthenes spoke, everybody said, 'Let us go against Philip. That is oratory—speech so sincere that it moves people to join the speaker's cause."

Calmness Persuades

The flailing arms, the pounding fist and waving forelock that most persons think of as the sign of oratory have no fascination for Senator Ashurst. He often has stood calmly in the Senate Chamber, quietly tearing an issue apart with cadenced humor.

"It is unnecessary to use gestures to attain great oratory," he declared. "In fact, I tell the young men who come to me it is better not to."

"A mere recital"—he went on—"be it ever so beautiful and artful; if involving no vital thing—it might be art, be beautiful—but it could hardly be an oration.

"Above all things," he added, "it is most important to be absolutely fair—fair, truthful, with as near an approach to accuracy as may be possible.

"Any departure from this rule, and the audience loses confidence in the orator, which of course is fatal to any hope of moving anybody."

Senator Ashurst was sent to the Senate by the first Legislature of Arizona and has been there ever since. But his fame as a master of good-tempered yet effective speech rose in recent years. It was W. P. Geary who crowned him with the laurel phrase—"the silver-tongued sunbeam of the Painted Desert."

U. S. to Watch Vital Points In Air Strategy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Diplomatic lookouts for the United States Government will be established soon at Dakar, French West Africa, a "jumping off place" for planes flying from Europe to South America, and at St. Pierre-Miquelon, French possession off the coast of Canada.

This was disclosed in a State Department announcement of change ordered recently in the foreign service. The announcement said that the American Consulate at Dakar, which was closed in 1931 as part of an economy drive, would be reopened as soon as Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., could arrive from Vigo, Spain, to take charge.

Likewise, it was said, the consulate at St. Pierre-Miquelon, which was closed only last January for lack of business, would be reopened as quickly as Maurice Pasquet of New York reached there from Dairen, Manchuria, where he has been Vice-Consul.

Dakar is the nearest point on the African coast to South America. Planes of the French trans-Atlantic Air Service, now inoperative, normally hop off there for South America.

St. Pierre-Miquelon is a possible subject for action by the American Republics under the argeements they reached recently at Havana. These provided for the establishment of provisional administrations in any foreign possessions in this hemisphere which were threatened with a change of sovereignty. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, has said that if France became a Fascist dependency of Germany it would create an emergency in this hemisphere requiring action under the Havana agreements.

During prohibition days, the United States consular official at St. Pierre-Miquelon, a group of islands south of Newfoundland, was kept busy watching ship movements for clues to rum runners.

The reopening of consulates in this French possession and at Dakar fits into a pattern which has been developing ever since the Germans invaded Denmark.

Late in April, this Government established a consulate in Iceland, which has since taken unto its own government—for the duration of the German occupation of Denmark—the prerogatives concerning Iceland which ordinarily are exercised by the Danish King.

In May, the State Department sent a consul to Greenland, Danish colony in the North Atlantic and a possible steppingstone to the Americas for any power seeking to attack this country by air.

Another consulate has been reopened recently at Martinique, French Island in the Caribbean, where trouble has been threatening over a cargo of American-made planes aboard the French Aircraft Carrier Bearn. British warships have been reported maintaining a watch to see that the carrier did not leave Martinique.

Still another consulate was established July 23 at Georgetown, British Guiana, in South America. A consular agent was already stationed in neighboring Dutch Guiana.

Italians Delay Drive on Aden; Harassed by British Planes

CAIRO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Italian drive across British Somaliland toward the Gulf of Aden and the vital Port of Berbera came to a halt today, the British Command reported today.

A communiqué said, "In Somaliland no operations are reported and the enemy made no advance."

It was indicated that the Italian columns driving northward from Hargeisa and Oadweina across burning wastes and under harassing air attacks had stopped, perhaps to reorganize for attack on the main British forces in the hills south of Berbera. Italian reports had stated that Italians had established contact with the main British forces defending Berbera, the capital.

Arrival of the reinforcements was disclosed by British officials in denying Italian claims that Somaliland virtually had been cut off from overseas help.

Convoys laden with troops and munitions are steaming regularly through the Red Sea, the British said, unchallenged by Italian naval forces.

British minimized gains by Italian land forces, said to be within 60 or 70 miles of Berbera after capturing the passes of Karrin and Godajere, stating that they have yet to encounter the main British positions.

A statement issued by General Headquarters said that the British aim is not "to defend every inch of soil in Somaliland, but to make the enemy use up his precious supplies of food, petrol and ammunition which he cannot replenish."

British aircraft, which have been playing an important part in the Somaliland defense plans, were reported yesterday to have attacked advancing Italian forces again, scattering troop concentrations in Karrin Pass and silencing antiaircraft batteries.

Two other bombing attacks were launched against an Italian motorized column near Dubato.

Italian aircraft struck back by pushing 150 miles across the Gulf of Aden from East Africa to attack the seaport of Aden, doing little damage.

Eire Held 'Unitedly Neutral'

Continued from Page 1

the invader was he would resist to the fullest of his strength. So would the Irish people.

I discussed with him statements so widely made that the German legation staff in Dublin numbers 60 and 100, that at least 500 Germans are located around Dublin, and that the River Shannon power scheme is managed by German engineers.

Mr. de Valera said the facts were that the German Legation staff numbered six which was less than the British or American; that in the whole of Eire there were only some 300 Germans, and that the Shannon scheme engineers had gone home long before the war. He mentioned parenthetically that the last census showed over 22,000 British in Eire.

Puzzled by American Press

Mr. de Valera seemed genuinely puzzled by the latest press attitude in the United States which so often in the past had championed the struggle for Irish independence.

Part of this attitude he feels is due to misapprehension of the extent of Irish preparations for defense. Eire's population is less than a fortieth of that of the United States; yet Eire's regular defense forces are almost a third of the regular United States Army as authorized by Congress April, 1938. In this connection it must be remembered also that Eire's territorial area is less than a hundredth part of that of the United States.

The recent recruiting drive for additional forces Mr. de Valera told me has already had a remarkable response. The total at the beginning of August was more than 170,000. This added to the regular defense forces means that almost one man in every four of the entire male population between 18 and 64 has enrolled for one or other form of defense. A similar proportion in the United States would be over 10,000,000.

The Irish Army Command, Mr. de Valera continued, has of course kept up with the latest military developments and the new problems they present. Eire's terrain, Mr. de Valera claimed, is peculiarly suited to a general military policy of small mobile columns and the Army proper is well equipped with modern weapons.

Premier de Valera admitted that they hadn't in the country all the arms they would like to have for the new forces that had been raised. He added, "that isn't our fault. Contracts placed for arms abroad have not been filled. We are seeking arms anywhere we can get them; we are ready to pay cash for them. We have sought them even in the United States."

All Powers Included

Commenting on the suggestion that the United States might be prepared to send its fleet to protect Eire's neutrality, Mr. de Valera said he did not think the United States was prepared to do anything of the kind.

He did say, however, that an effective international guarantee of neutrality, particularly if the United States were a party to it, would be the best policy for a small country like Ireland. Indeed he added that was the policy of the Irish Government back in 1921 when an effort was made to negotiate a just peace with Britain.

Questioned further he said that by "international" he meant to include continental powers as well as Britain.

He discussed the question of partition, regretting that it had not yet been settled. "Long before this war broke out," he said, "I stressed the importance of this island being a strategic unit for the purposes of defense.

"Were the partition of our country removed and the Irish people as a whole responsible for the national territory, a position of great defensive strength would have been reached.

"The mere removal of partition which is resented in every part of Ireland and by the great Irish populations overseas would have been in itself a source of strength. But partition was allowed to remain, and it is no use denying that it presents a serious danger in the situation as it exists. It creates division in public opinion in the partitioned area which profoundly weakens the defensive power of that part of Ireland."

Good Will Needed

Asked if he saw any chance of partition being abolished now Mr. de Valera said that the wisest thing from every point of view would be to get rid of it. The right to maintain Irish neutrality was fundamental to the solution of the problem, but if there were good will on all sides a way undoubtedly could be found out of the difficulty.

Seven months before the war began he had stated in the Senate that unity could not be purchased at a price which would include taking from the Irish nation the right to decide for itself whether or not it would participate in any war.

Mr. de Valera denied reports that he had met Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, since the war. "I met him once in 1921," he said, "to discuss differences between us." A smile came over Mr. de Valera's acquiline face as he referred to the fact that they had agreed on nothing.

"I have been his guest twice since then," he added, and his Irish smile broadened—"in gaol." This referred to Mr. de Valera's visit to his Northern Ireland constituency in County Down for which both he and Lord Craigavon had been elected, and to his later visit to the Nationalist city of Derry. On both occasions he was arrested and imprisoned for crossing the border.

Barkley Urges Widening Draft to Age 45

Continued from Page 1

tion. No facilities for such a poll exist, they declared. Meanwhile, however, a simultaneous Gallup Poll showed compulsory military service backed 2 to 1.

Sentiment appeared to remain close in the Senate over the Burke-Wadsworth measure, with some forecasts that it would be less favorably received in the House than in the Senate. One informal poll showed 38 Senators for, 38 against, and 20 uncommitted.

Confidence of the pro-draft group was emphasized, however, in the Barkley declaration today that he would expand, rather than contract, the age groups which would be affected by the measure.

Strategy of opponents is to insert compromises allowing conscription after next Jan. 1 if voluntary recruiting on a one-year basis, with Army pay raised from $21 to $30 a month, does not fill army ranks by that time.

Limit to Draft

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Military Order of the Purple Heart, organization of war veterans wounded in battle, went on record favoring compulsory military training but resolved that conscription of "men and wealth" should be resorted to only "if and when an actual, specific emergency is declared by a specific act of Congress."

The resolution, adopted at the final session of the order's eighth annual convention, in its original form advocated immediate conscription but opposition developed on the convention floor. Compulsory military training was proposed for men from 18 to 31.

Wage-Hour Status

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Col. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, said last night that "no relaxation of the Wage and Hour Law at this time is either necessary or desirable" to facilitate national defense production.

In an address prepared for radio delivery (CBS), Mr. Fleming said that experiences by Great Britain and the United States during the World War showed that after a certain point production declined instead of increased with a lengthening of work hours.

Glass Speaks Up

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 12 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia rebuked some of his Senate colleagues in a nation-wide radio address Saturday for delaying passage of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill, the principles of which he indorsed, and expressed hope there would be no more "hot air speeches" such as he said had been delivered in the past few days.

"When I leave for Washington tomorrow I shall do all I can to bring about immediate action on compulsory military training," he said.

The Senator, World War Secretary of the Treasury, termed Hitler "that central European assassin," and asserted that anyone credulous enough to think that Hitler would not try to violate the Monroe Doctrine was "too simple to represent the people in the Congress of the United States."

'Vets' Favor Draft

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Otis N. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has declared that his organization favored universal military training as "essential to the effectiveness of a permanent and adequate national defense program."

Mr. Brown said in an address for radio delivery "Those who raise the hue and cry that universal military training service is a dictatorship technique which conflicts with American ideals are raising a smokescreen to obscure the truth—either deliberately, or innocently."

Rehabilitation Starts After Southern Storm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12—Rescue work and rehabilitation are under way today in the south Atlantic Coast area hit by the biggest hurricane in recent years. Federal, State, and local officials, saying danger is now past, are being aided by private citizens and other relief agencies.

The hurricane was felt from Norfolk, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla., with communication systems apparently sustaining the chief damage. Historic Charleston, S. C., remained cut off after amateur radio operators were forced to abandon a station when water flooded a powerhouse.

'Human Cannon Ball' Prefers the Air Force

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Paul Dennis of near-by Askam, who earned his living by being "shot" from a cannon, wants to oin the Army.

But, the "human cannon ball" told Recruiting Sergeant Joseph Weimar he wants to get in the air corps because "I'm tired of artillery."

Area of Brazil

Brazil, largest of South American countries, has an area of 3,275,510 square miles.

Hilter Blockades Continent But Britain Blockades World

Continued from Page 1

terials from the Continent wood pulp is the most seriously hit since these constituted 80 per cent of Britain's total imports. It is also an open question whether Herr Hitler will not seize the only accessible European source of supply of iron ore as well as copper, now that the land frontier to Spain is open to him.

Germany is blockading Britain from Europe. But Britain continues very effectively to blockade Germany from the rest of the world. The European Continent is now isolated from commercial contact with the rest of the world and is thrown entirely upon its own resources.

This is not too pleasant a prospect since, for decades, that continent has been dependent upon outside supplies of important foodstuffs and raw materials. As long as the British Navy retains mastery of the seas, the whole world outside Europe is an open market for Britain and Germany can be prevented from getting at that market.

The new question is not which power is the blockader or the blockaded so much as which can make the blockade against its enemy effective. The loss of European markets is above all a heavy commercial loss to this country, but it can be shown that Britain can obtain most of the essentials it obtained from Europe either by growing them at home or from accessible overseas markets.

A Hard Nut to Crack

Only if the British Navy were driven from the seas or these islands bombed out of existence would Germany be able to make a blockade effective. For the Third Reich's military strength, immense though it is, cannot for geographical reasons be fully directed against Britain nor for economic reasons can it be maintained at its present level.

Herr Hitler's present problem lies in the fact that the new Europe which he dominates is even less self-sufficient than was Germany before the offensive against western Europe. These countries were dependent upon non-European supplies of foods and fodder and upon vegetable oils and oil seeds and since 1935 have imported 2,830,000 tons of these materials. The pillaging of stocks and the slaughtering of animals in the occupied territories, as well as the decline in this year's harvest because of war damage, and the withdrawal of manpower from agriculture will also show their effects next fall.

Important as is the loss of France from the military standpoint, especially as a constant threat to British coasts and shipping, economically this loss is not so great, for in 1938, the last normal trade year, British imports from France were about £23,680,000, and British exports to that country almost the same.

There was a great difference in the items on either side. Whereas France took from Britain essentials such as coal, machinery and woollens, the French sent to Britain mainly luxuries and wines which this country can do without in wartime. The £1,000,000 worth of fresh fruit and vegetables imported can now be largely grown in home gardens.

Drain on German Coal

France, like Italy, was not self-sufficient. France could only satisfy two-thirds of its coal demands and Germany will have to supply it with 25,000,000 tons annually if its industries are to avoid dislocation.

However much propaganda the Nazis may seek to make out of the new slogan of a blockaded Britain, they know that a non-self-sufficient Europe must have access to supplies of foodstuffs, raw materials and oil outside its own borders. In other words, it must extend its conquests to Africa and the Middle East. But at the moment such a policy is halted by the presence of the British Fleet. In addition, the new method of economic warfare through control of raw materials at the source will not enable Germany and Italy to get the necessary supplies even if they are able to evade the blockade and have the necessary foreign exchange.

Tin, rubber, oil, and other essentials for continued prosecution of the war are at present out of their control. And once the present stocks accumulated by the Rome-Berlin axis powers are exhausted then the manfacturing industries of Europe must suffer for lack of raw materials.

In the matter of blockade, as in all other issues of the war, the Nazis think only in terms of speedy destruction. Their plans are based upon speedy victory, upon attaining their ends before the present summer is over. They know that if they cannot defeat Britain in this period then another winter of war spells defeat through slow strangulation.

Increase of Army Funds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 12

Figures showing how funds for the Army have increased from $304,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933 to a prospective sum of over $5,780,000,000 in the present fiscal year, ending next June 30, have been made public.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, in response to Congressional requests, submitted data showing that in the fiscal years 1933 to 1940 a total of $3,776,300,000 was made available to the Army, including direct appropriations and allotments from Federal emergency funds.

For the present fiscal year $2,900,400,000 has already been provided (including appropriations and contract authorizations) and a defense-minded Congress seems about to increase that to more than $5,780,000,000.

The following table, compiled from Mr. Stimson's data, shows appropriations (including transfers from Federal emergency funds) for the past nine years. The first column of sums shows funds for usual pay, rations, clothing, repairs, maneuvers, etc. The second shows sums for new or extra equipment such as new aircraft, bombs, tanks, rifles, trucks, ammunition, etc.

Year	Ordinary Expenses	New Equipment	Total
1933	$285,220,000	$18,780,000	$304,000,000
1934	339,297,000	34,403,000	373,700,000
1935	267,994,000	21,906,000	289,900,000
1936	319,422,000	54,178,000	373,600,000
1937	356,385,000	63,215,000	419,600,000
1938	408,683,000	58,917,000	467,600,000
1939	501,341,000	84,559,000	585,900,000
1940	641,571,000	320,429,000	962,000,000
Totals	$3,119,913,000	$656,387,000	$3,776,300,000

Strikes Barred

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 12 (AP)—An order banning strikes and lockouts in Northern Ireland for the duration of the war has been issued by the Labor Minister, Mr. John Gordon.

Eire Patrolled

DUBLIN, Aug. 12 (AP)—One hundred and eighty thousand men have joined Eire's defense force since June 1, Frank Aiken, Minister of Defense Co-ordination, announced yesterday.

Mr. Aiken said that "any enemy who attempts to attack Irish territory will pay dearly for it."

Patrick Little, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, said that "every mile of Irish coast now is patrolled and guarded."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Donkey Who Said 'But—'

By Jan Laing

(Founded on Fact)

There was once a small donkey called Brambleberry. He lived in a stable where there were many beautiful horses. Brambleberry admired them all very much because they were tall and strong and shining. But most of all he admired the horse they called "The Spaniard." Everyone else admired the Spaniard, too, because he really was very beautiful. But he had one great failing. He was painfully nervous and that made things very difficult.

Brambleberry used to look at the Spaniard admiringly and then heave a sad sigh.

"I'm only a small donkey and my legs are so very short, and kind of fuzzy, too—" he used to say. "Of course, the grooms are very good to me, and the horses look out from their loose-boxes with very kind faces, but—"

Whenever Brambleberry came to this "but" part of his thinking—and he quite often thought that way—he drooped his head, let his big ears flop, and looked just as glum as a donkey could. And a glum donkey is a very depressing sight.

Early in the morning the men used to come to the stable and groom the horses until their flanks shone like brown water in sunshine. Then they would lead them out to exercise, and when the loud noise of their hoofs had died away, Brambleberry would feel sadder than ever.

Brown's Happy Voice

But he always managed to cheer up later when Brown, one of the grooms, came to get him ready to do his own little job of work. He cheered up because Brown had a happy voice and used to call him a "fine wee chap." Brown also groomed him with the dandy brush, blacked his neat little hoofs, and girthed his saddle on firmly, so that he felt quite important.

"Just like one of the big horses," Brambleberry sometimes thought. This would make him happy for a moment, then—down would go his head as he came to that "but" again. "But my legs are so short, and kind of fuzzy—"

Master Robin was too small yet to ride by himself, so Brown always ran beside Brambleberry, and little Robin used to laugh and shout when he trotted and cantered. He was never afraid.

Brown used to say, "Knees in, heels down, Master Robin," and Brambleberry would answer quickly to a touch on his bridle. He knew that his fine stable friends did this, and he wanted to be like them in everything.

His tiny black hoofs flicked the leaves aside lightly as he cantered in the wood one fine spring morning. There were pale primroses and bright violets almost hidden by leaves as he passed. He could not name them as we do, but he knew it was right for them to be peeping out of the banks at that time of the year, and it made him feel happy to see them.

A Visit to Spaniard

That morning Master Robin said, "I want to go round to the stable and see where Brambleberry lives."

In the quiet stable the only sound was a peaceful munching, for the horses were at their breakfast. The sun was falling slantways on the golden hay and bright straw. Halfway down the lane between the loose-boxes the little boy stopped.

"Brambleberry and Spaniard want to say 'Good morning,'" he said.

It certainly looked like it. Spaniard had stretched out his handsome head and was sniffing the donkey's ears in the friendliest way, and Brambleberry was trustingly lifting up his broad furry forehead towards his hero.

"They are good friends, aren't they, Brown?" said Robin. "Can Brambleberry go into Spaniard's box so that they can talk together?"

Now Brown knew what a very nervous horse the Spaniard was supposed to be and felt a bit afraid that the donkey might upset him; but on second thoughts he liked the little boy's idea. So he gently opened the loose-box door and let the donkey in.

The visit was a success! Spaniard nosed his new friend all over and seemed quite sorry when Brown took him away. As for Brambleberry, he was so happy and excited that he awoke extra early next morning, still thinking about that visit to his hero's box. So you can imagine his delight when the grooms said, "Come on Bramble, you're to exercise with Spaniard."

Two Firm Friends

On the way to the exercise-ground they had to pass through traffic, and Brambleberry overheard Brown say to the owner of the horses, "Spaniard's going much quieter this morning, Sir. He was not even upset when that lorry backfired. It must be his donkey pal's example."

"Yes," said the owner, "we'll have to keep them together and see if we can overcome Spaniard's weakness."

Soon these two, the little fuzzy one and the tall, sleek one, were such firm friends that they could not be parted. Spaniard would not even go back into the stable if Brambleberry did not lead the way.

Soon there came the news that Spaniard's master had entered him for an important competition. The grooms were talking about it the night before.

"Spaniard's sure to be upset directly he sees the train, he always is," said Joe. "And then he stays upset for so long after that he'll not have a chance of winning the Gold Cup."

"This time it will be quite different," put in Brown. "He'll have the little fellow with him and won't turn a hair."

No "Buts" for Brambleberry

So, early next morning, instead of having the gallop on the downs that they loved, the tall bay horse and his little gray friend were taken down to the railway station. It was the first time Brambleberry had been on a platform or even seen a huge noisy locomotive.

But, as though he knew how much depended on him, he kept his head and looked cheerful. He knew that was the best way to encourage his friend and turned to see if he were following him. Then, when he saw the smiling faces of the grooms, and good old Spaniard stepping calmly after him, he trotted up the slope and into the traveling van as though he'd done it every day of his life.

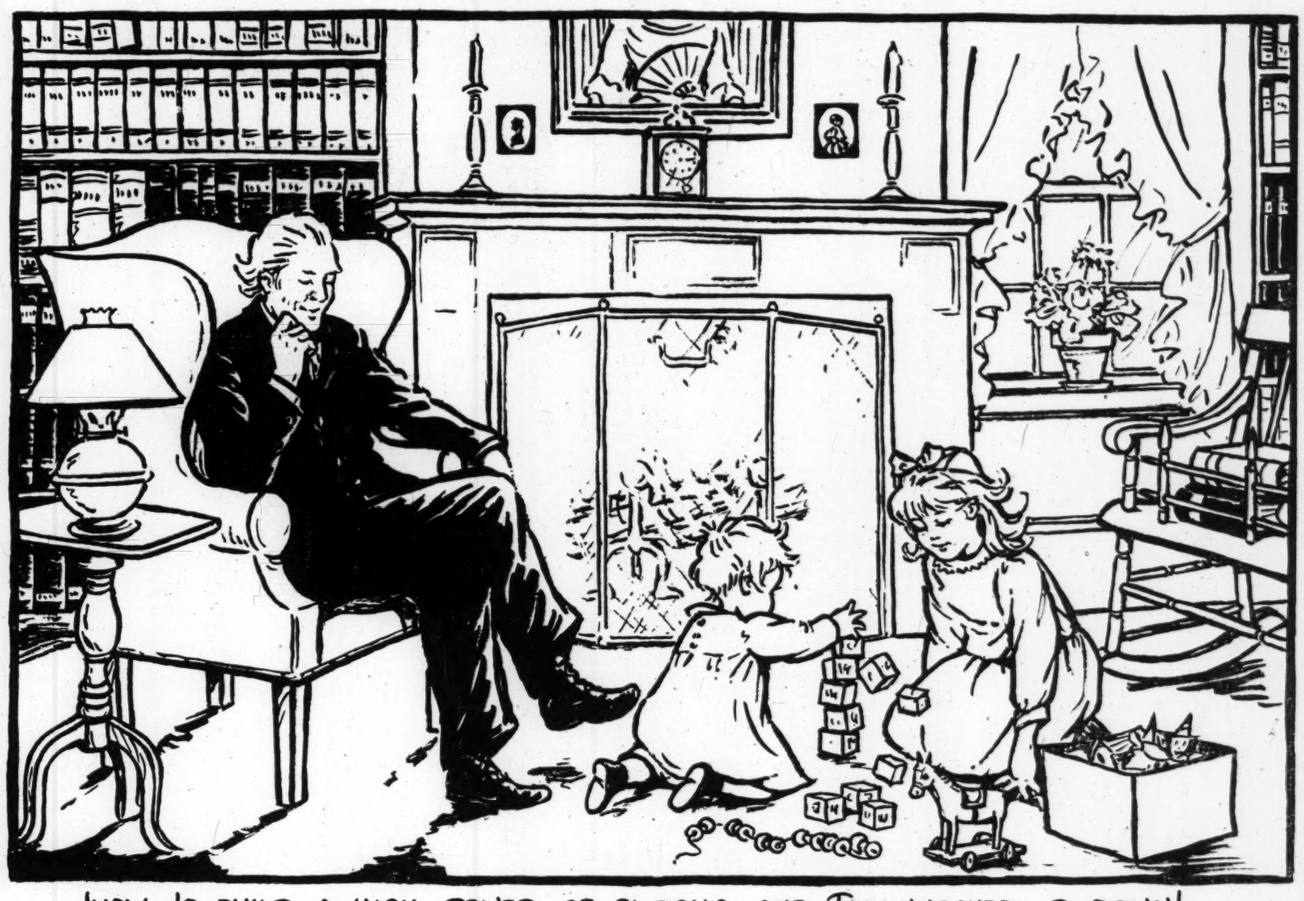
All through the journey Spaniard was calm and confident in the company of the donkey, and felt so cool and collected that he was able to jump in fine style. In fact, he won the beautiful Gold Cup for his delighted master.

The return home was a very joyful one. All the villagers, the grooms, and his master's family gathered round proudly to welcome the winner of the Cup.

Later they handed the trophy round for everyone to see.

Little Robin was patting Brambleberry. "I think my donkey deserves at least one of the cup's handles," he said, to which everyone laughingly agreed.

Brambleberry never says "but" now, because he is no longer a sad little donkey with short legs—kind of fuzzy—but the Special Friend of the Spaniard.



JUDY JO BUILT A HIGH TOWER OF BLOCKS, AND TAD KNOCKED IT DOWN!

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Eleven

There was a cheerful fire in the cozy little study. Dr. Page took off Tad's cap and coat, and set him on the floor. "Take your things off, too, Judy Jo," he said.

"Yes, sir." Judy Jo put her hat and coat on a chair.

"Come here, my dear." Dr. Page put a kind arm about her. "I am very sorry about the Jack o' lantern," he said. "It must have been a fine big one."

"Yes, sir, it was." Judy Jo gulped. "Gran'pa made it for me—oh, Taddy, look out!" She dashed across the room.

Tad was making for the fire as fast as his short legs could carry him. But Judy Jo caught him, and Dr. Page put up the fire-screen.

"My," he laughed, "but you're a quick one, young man!"

"Isn't he!" Judy laughed, too.

Dr. Page went to one of the bookshelves that covered nearly all the walls. There, among tracts and sermons, was a big box. He put it on the floor beside Taddy. Toys! Blocks, spools on strings, a horse with three legs and no tail—oh, a whole boxful.

Tad crowed with delight.

"I keep it handy for small callers," explained Dr. Page.

Judy Jo built a high tower of blocks, and bang! Tad knocked it down. "Ho!" he cried. Judy Jo built another and another.

Pretty soon Tad yawned, and rubbed his eyes. Then he yawned again.

"He's sleepy," said Judy Jo, "he didn't have his nap this afternoon."

"He can have it here," said Dr. Page. They cleared the books from the cradle end of the old 'rocky,' a long settee, with one end fenced in, to make a safe bed for baby. Dr. Page laid two pillows in it.

"Mrs. Page brought this old seat from Virginia when we were married," he said, "and ever since our babies grew up, I've used it for books."

Tad was nodding, already, and hardly knew when he was tucked in the warm nest.

Dr. Page rocked the old seat gently a few times.

Judy Jo gave a sigh of relief.

"He's off!" she said.

(To be continued next Monday)

Jim Crow's Tricks

If you had lived at Kinsale, in Ireland, at the time of which I write, you might have known Jimmie.

Jimmie was a pet crow. He had fallen out of his nest when little more than a baby and Bobbie had found him on the ground and having brought him home had adopted him.

Jimmie was so fond of Bobbie that even when he became a grown-up crow and could go where he liked, he would not fly away but lived in the grounds of Bobbie's home. Wherever he happened to be when Bobbie gave a certain whistle, he would come flying to him.

Good Friends

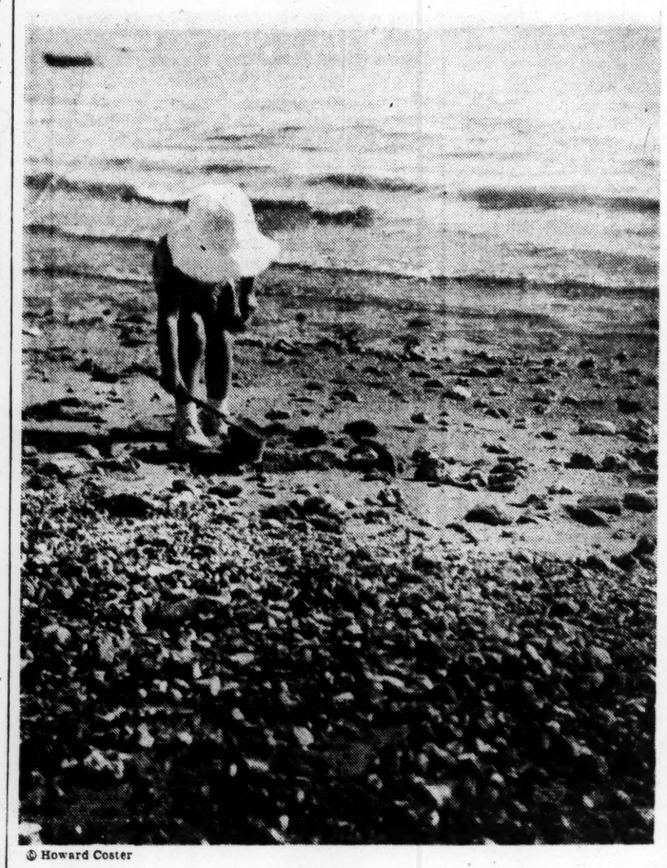
There were three cats at Bobbie's house—Felix, Daisy, and Baba. Jimmie and they were good friends, but Jimmie liked to play two tricks on them when he got the chance.

The first trick was when the cats were busily feeding in the middle of the day. Jimmie would steal up behind one of them, preferably Baba, and give her a tiny peck. Then, when Baba jumped aside, he would hop onto her plate and gobble up the rest of her meal. That trick did not come off more than a few times, however, because the cats soon became too wary.

Tempting Tails

The other trick gave Jimmie a lot of fun. The cats loved to sun themselves on the top of a low water tank where they would fall asleep with their long tails hanging over the side. Master Jimmie would wait until they were in this happy state, then, sidling up the path, would arrive at the place where those tempting, dangling tails hung down. Cocking an eye carefully upwards, he would measure the distance from the ground, and swiftly give each tail in turn a little nip.

The cats, of course, then awoke from their pleasant dreams wondering who had been tickling them, but by that time Jimmie was swaggering off up the path, chuckling audibly with delight!



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By the Sea

There are such lots of lovely things
Down beside the sea,
All spread out upon the shore
For little boys like me.

Rocks and shells and colored stones,
And, when the tide goes down,
Little crabs in little pools,
And seaweed pink and brown.

I'm sure there's room upon the sands
(They are so wide and big)
For all the children in the world
To paddle and to dig.

ROSE FYLEMAN

Pigeons in the Chimney

(Founded on Fact)

Mr. Titbits and Lady Lollipop were two pigeons who lived on the roof of an old cottage. The cottage belonged to Granny Puckle who loved the birds and fed them daily. It was she who had given them their names, because Mr. Titbits always managed to get the best pieces, and Lady Lollipop loved sweet things, such as crumbs from sugar cakes, or even a raisin or two.

It was a lovely summer day. Mr. Titbits was strutting round the chimney as pigeons do.

"Something must be done about this chimney at once!" he cried.

Lady Lollipop picked her way delicately across the roof on her pretty pink feet.

"Yes," she agreed. "It is badly cracked all round."

"Bits of it might fall on Granny Puckle when she is watering her pansies in the evening," said Mr. Titbits, "or even when she is giving us our meal!"

"That would be a poor return for all her kindness!" cried Lady Lollipop, and she flew up to the top of the chimney and peered down the shaft. At first she could see nothing, but presently, as her eyes became accustomed to the darkness, she began to distinguish things in the wide old-fashioned fireplace below, the glimmer of light on brass fire irons and a copper kettle.

Lolly Insists

"I have an idea, Titbits!" she said. "Come here. If we were to fly down the chimney and Granny Puckle found us in her sitting-room, what would happen?"

"She would be very cross, I am sure," said Mr. Titbits. "She would think we were going to make everything sooty; she might never throw us another crumb! Oh, no, Lolly! I don't think we must risk that."

"But we must!" answered Lady Lollipop excitedly. "If she sees how easily we can fly down, she will get someone to cage up the chimney, and then they will see the crack and mend it, and she will be quite safe. Come on, Titbits! Don't be a coward. I'm going!"

Mr. Titbits had no choice but to follow, and very soon the two birds found themselves standing on the brick fireplace below.

Bringing a Message

At that moment the door opened and Granny Puckle came in.

"Good gracious me!" she exclaimed, "so you came down the chimney, did you? That's a nice way to treat me, bringing soot into my best parlour! I'll have to have something done to stop that happening again." Then she opened the windows and the two pigeons flew triumphantly into the garden.

Granny Puckle hurried off to the builder, who immediately came to her cottage and examined the roof, while the two pigeons waited close by, breathless with excitement.

"I think we can manage to fix something up that will stop birds flying down," he said when he had rejoined Granny Puckle in the garden. "But I'm mighty glad you sent for me; that chimney of yours is cracked right through."

How pleased the two pigeons were when they knew that their plan had succeeded!

"I believe you came down that chimney on purpose to warn me that it was broken!" said Granny Puckle to Mr. Titbits and Lady Lollipop.

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
August 17, 1940
LIGHT BEYOND THE STRIFE By Wickham Steed
How free peoples everywhere are becoming more united in spirit under Britain's courageous stand against totalitarian forces.
TENNIS GOES NATIVE By Helen Hulett Searl
An appraisal of the net-and-racquet lineup of 1940, with particular regard to emerging talents among the oncoming boys and girls.
SCHOOL FOR ADMIRALS By John C. Winslow
How the United States Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, trains seasoned officers in the advanced problems of command.
CITIZENS WITHOUT VOTES By Tully Nettleton
Now that presidential elections are approaching again in the United States, the Get-Out-the-Vote Movement is keenly interested in the millions of American citizens who are not permitted to vote.
KINGS CANYON: CASTLES IN THE CLOUDS By Chester Versteeg
A campers' paradise and a scenic lovers' dream is the new National Park in the High Sierra of California.
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The Home Forum

Small Fruits

ALWAYS THERE HAS seemed to me something faintly humorous about those two words. There's a rather prim connotation about them; always the words evoke in my thought the image of a thin-lipped person, in a white bow tie, picking gooseberries into a teacup. And yet there's much to be said for them.

In Jaalam all of us have our kitchen gardens, and—for they're Jaalam gardens—our spinach and corn and tomatoes are sheer marvels for size and crispness. Naturally. There we are on common ground. But each of us has his specialty in small fruits. It's Will Dolliver's shame and despair that he can't raise strawberries; it's my neighbor George's pride that his raspberries are mammoth. Jim Tinkham, on Old Mill Road, is noted for his black currants. Kitchen gardens are transient, but about small fruits there's something of the permanent. Almost they give us the feeling of being real farmers.

* * *

It's play-farming, perhaps, but there's a certain profit in it. Take strawberries. They come first in the calendar. With the last frosts, the beds have been uncovered; later the thick green carpets have been starred with white blossoms. And then, about the time the first firecrackers pop, come the first fruits of the year. Nothing in the year's round tastes so sweet as that first sun-warmed berry. It melts on your tongue, and summer is really here. Though we're never quite sure, in Jaalam, whether the first or the last strawberry is the better. It's a chore combing the beds daily, and our knees know it. Crouching, rising, crouching we move slowly along. You brush a hand over the thick pile of the green carpet, plunge fingers at a gleam of red. Robins wait in the oak by the wall, heads cocked impatiently at your intrusion; one final picking, of berries deep red and scented, and you leave the rest to them.

Nearly all of us, in Jaalam, have our strawberry beds. They give us a certain deep feeling of continuity. For your next year's bed is set before this year's has even blossomed. In April, we trowel out new plants from the old bed and set them anew. Somewhat bare this fresh bed looks at first; then come the long runners, groping, finding anchorage, exploring further. Under the showers and sun the new bed thickens and covers the brown earth; our thoughts, like the runners, already are reaching past white winter to the next spring.

* * *

I wonder, sometimes, how old a currant bush may grow to be. Ours have been unchanged in my remembrance. They are huge mounded masses of green, oddly tree-like, standing shoulder high in a row against the lichened gray stone wall. So large are they, their outer branches interlacing, that there is a forest dusk and coolness between them. Kneeling to pick the heavy red clusters, you lose perspective and step into a child's fairy tale. You rise, and your head towers above the green forest floor; the butterflies wandering in the slow west wind are hawks soaring, and the gray wall is a crannied ledge with deep caverns of mystery. Kneeling again to pick the lower fruit, it would be no great surprise to see small deer, the size of mice, wandering softly these forest aisles, cropping the mossy green, the dappled light and shade flowing like cool water over their smooth flanks. Something from a fairy tale are currant bushes, deep green, brilliant red; and, as you pick, your thoughts rove ahead, queerly, to Christmas time. There is a tart, winterish tang to their fruit, a sharp quality of northwest wind in their taste.

Currants are old-fashioned; no one sets them out, today. They belong, really, to the vanished days of great kettles simmering and bubbling on the range while the shining glass jars wait. I haven't, for years, seen a kitchen in summer with long rows of glass jars on the window-sills, molten and cooled rubies catching the sun—now and again a geranium leaf imbedded in the red amber. I suppose that, in this generation, there are but few young people who have rebelliously stemmed currants on the back porch, while all the world trooped off swimming. Remember? And remember how keen was that sense of relief and release as the last red cluster was stemmed, and you went out whooping? That was worth it.

* * *

Of raspberries, in Jaalam, we make no great count. They're nice, but they're somewhat insipid; like that elusive flavor of theirs, they are soon gone. Something indeed may be said for the ever-bearing sort, coming in heaviest fruit toward early fall, when a touch of frost lingers in the morning air. But their charm, I suspect, is more that of season than of taste. Summer goes; but summer lingers.

And of blackberries—we do' know, really. True, there's nothing much better than a really ripe blackberry—one of those as long as your thumb, so ripe, so laden with juice that it stains your fingers in the picking. But a jealous, a difficult berry is the blackberry. It leaves you scratched and prickly; it drapes long, clinging canes over your shoulders, to be pried loose only by exercise of the contortionist's art. The blackberry has never been quite tamed.

* * *

On my hilltop there's a blackberry patch, growing in sandy soil where nothing else would flourish, that in thirty years has moved twice that number of feet westward. Once the Gravenstein tree stood on the western edge; now it stands on the east. Yearly I skirmish about the edge, picking the first berries; yearly there comes the time when, donning a thick shirt, I plunge into the jungle and emerge with treasure and a fellow feeling for Osa Johnson. Not all jungles are in Africa—and this jungle of mine is complete even to wild beasts. This year I haven't yet ventured into it, but somewhere in its tangled fastness is a woodchuck hole. For more than once, going over the hill with feet soft and noiseless on the thick orchard turf, I've seen two young 'chucks, no larger than kittens, tumbling in panic from the cultivated ground toward this blackberry patch. They scuttle, they blunder into potato hedges and go head over heels, they roll like brownish yellow balls into their prickly haven.

And this, that moment of chuckling enjoyment as these tumbling brown balls of fur go to earth, is but one of the small fruits that we of Jaalam derive from our berry patches. These small fruits of enjoyment are sweet under the tongue, with a flavor that even better fruit from the market cannot have. However huge, however perfect these may be, we're sorry for those who have to get their berries in that fashion. Even the best market can't sell you woodchucks with your blackberries.

DANIEL CHASE

Boundaries

A meadowlark sits on a fence post
At the edge of the field where the grass is long;
A meadowlark sits in the silence
At the edge of song.

The field was measured to the meadow
And the song was measured to the sky;
The field was bound to the woods and meadow,
But the song went floating by.

KEITH THOMAS

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Periodicals

Established by
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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER": *A Painting by Demos Demas*

MR. DEMOS DEMAS, in his picture of the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter, has painted one of the best works shown in this year's Pan-Hellenic Exhibition in Athens. The painting, which has been purchased by the Ministry of Administration, shows the magnificent fluted colonnade aglow in the sunshine, with Mount Lycabettus in the background. The artist has achieved a beautiful harmony of blue and gold against which are set the weathered marble columns. This greatest temple of Hellenism, which took six hundred years to complete, is the least well preserved of the Athenian temples. Nevertheless, today one can still marvel at the towering height of the remaining Corinthian columns, standing out boldly against the Attic sky.

And So, Every Man To His Work

TO AWAKE as the summer sun came slanting over the hill-tops, with hope on every beam adance to the laughter of the morning; to see the leaves across the window ruffling on the fresh new air, and the tendrils of the powdery vine turning from their beaded sleep. Then the lustrous meadows far beyond the thatch of the garden-wall, yet seen beneath the hanging scallops of the walnut-tree, all awaking, dressed in pearl, all amazed at their own glistening, like a maid at her own ideas. Down them troop the lowing kine, walking each with a step of character (even as men and women do), yet all like with toss of horns, and spread of udders ready. From them, without a word, we turn to the farm-yard proper, seen on the right, and dryly strawed from the petty rush of the pitch-paved runnel. Round it stand the snug outbuildings, barn, corn-chamber, cider-press, stables, with a blinkered horse in every doorway munching, while his driver tightens buckles, whistles and looks down the lane, dallying to begin his labor till the milkmaids be gone by. Here the cock comes forth at last—where has he been lingering? . . . he claps his wings and shouts, "cock-a-doodle," and no other cock dare look at him. Two or three go sidling off, waiting till their spurs be grown; and then the crowd of partlets comes, chattering how their lord has dreamed, and crowed at two in the morning, and praying that the old brown rat would only dare to face him. But while the cock is crowing still, and the pullet world admiring him, who comes up but the old turkey-cock, with all his family round him. Then the geese at the lower end begin to thrust their breasts out, and mum their down-bits, and look at the gander and scream shrill joy for the conflict; while the ducks in pond show nothing but tail, in proof of their strict neutrality. . . .

And so it goes on; and so the sun comes, stronger from his drink of dew; and the cattle in the byres, and the horses from the stable, and the men from cottage-door, each has had his rest and food, all smell alike of hay and straw, and every one must hie to work, be it drag, or draw, or delve.—From "Lorna Doone," by R. D. BLACKMORE.

Fairies in West Africa

AN HOUR BEFORE sundown we made camp on a hummock forty yards from a little water hole, sat quietly and watched the dwellers of the grasslands as they came to drink. A flock of doves, cooing, twittering, preening themselves—what more could one ask from life than water, bugs and seeds, and the dry, friendly shelter of the grass? A starling, cocky in black evening dress. Tiny, perky folk that chirped and hopped. Suddenly they whirred away. A fox was trotting down the slope. He stopped, sniffed, trotted on, then hesitated, sniffed again, stood listening with one forefoot flexed. Strangers here, no doubt of it. Disdainfully he flicked his gorgeous auburn brush and loped away without his drink.

The sun dropped low. Five Guinea fowl volplaned past in a long glide to the grass. We heard the tattoo of partridge drumming far away. Then comes a jackal, softly tripping along—sharp, perk-eared little beast. He sips the water daintily, looks up and trots away.

Dusk—and the muddy old water hole glows like a patch of purple sky in the brown earth. One magic moment before dark, and—fairies in West Africa! They weren't there just a second before, and now they are. What a lovely, delicate little dream to visit two tired adventurers—two dainty fawns. One shifts her weight on fragile legs and lowers her pretty head to drink. And now—it's dark.—From "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," by JAMES C. WILSON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Highest Form of Music

THE FURTHER one advances in the art of enjoying music, the more one is likely to be convinced that it finds its highest expression in the symphonic form. No other type of music offers the opportunities for sublimity of invention, perfection of workmanship, and the direct transference of abstract moods and emotions that are to be found in the symphony.

Bach composed his music before the symphonic form had been developed, but he instinctively followed its basic principles of statement, contrast and reminder in his greatest contributions to absolute music. Wagner, Verdi and other operatic composers wrote very little absolute music as such, and therefore did not arrive at symphonic composition, although they balanced this shortcoming by their dramatic works. Chopin's unique devotion to the piano precluded any symphonic composition on his part, but he used the sonata form with complete success, and a symphony, it should be remembered, is after all a sonata for orchestra. Debussy's art also was too highly specialized for symphonic expression but some of his orchestral works have a formal significance equal to that of a symphonic movement. Except for these few composers, every really important creator of music since the middle of the eighteenth century has written something in the symphonic form; and it is by their symphonies that the final standing of most great composers is estimated.—From "The Art of Enjoying Music," by SIGMUND SPAETH. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Christian Patriotism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH THE RECORD of history and men's own observation show clearly that adherence to noble ideals and the devotion of those who are awake to spiritual values, promote and sustain the progress of mankind. For wherever one man or woman lives in consistent pursuit of some ideal of a pure and elevating nature, his or her influence contributes to the betterment of the whole community. How worthy, then, is the true form of patriotism which prompts men and women to work in co-operation, realizing that in seeking the good of others the individual finds his own happiness and satisfaction!

The master Christian, Jesus of Nazareth, is the perfect example of one who followed the Golden Rule. He knew God to be divine, universal Love, and his daily life was a ministry to mankind which unfolded to them the Godlikeness of man. Even when men, ignorant that they were conspiring against Love, threatened him with death, Jesus stood firmly by his understanding of God and demonstrated the divinity of the Christ. He extended to all mankind the invitation to share with him the inspiration of good, and, in explaining man's true relationship to God, he declared (John 14: 12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Jesus' understanding of true patriotism was not narrowed by belief in national boundaries; he held citizenship in heaven. What he revealed of God's allness has served to enlarge the Christian's capacity for living helpfully with his fellow men. For, whereas materialism argues that men are subject to chance and influenced by greed, Jesus proved that man expresses good alone and is ever loving and intelligent.

Patriotism comes from the Latin word "pater," meaning father. Jesus taught that God is the Father of man, and Christian Science emphasizes this teaching as basic. Humanity instinctively yearns for "a better country, that is, an heavenly" (Hebrews 11:16), thus indicating that their true desire is for spiritual things. They achieve this "better country" as they learn that man is not mortal, but the idea of God, the image of Love eternal.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes thus (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 226, 227): "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

This "land of Christian Science" is purely spiritual: heaven is a divine state of consciousness. An understanding of this makes harmony available at all times. Is it not evident that every problem confronting the individual can be solved by spiritual means alone? As material aims are rejected in favor of those which are purely spiritual, the infinitude of God becomes more apparent and spiritual understanding banishes fear, sin, sickness—all discord. Time and time again it has been proved that as the Christ-ideal, revealed in Christian Science and exemplified by Jesus, is welcomed into human thought, it has routed disease and sin, leaving the beneficiary eager to realize more clearly the perfect manhood which is really his.

Because the enemy of all mankind is the false belief that existence is material, every denial of this belief helps to free humanity from the errors which enslave it. Materialistic arguments get a hearing because human philosophy, false theology, and material education have ill prepared men to reject them. But Christ, Truth, washes away the stains from weary and burdened mankind, as individuals find and prove for themselves the unutterable goodness of God. This salvation is available now, and the example of even one who has been redeemed from sin and sickness through a better understanding of God, may inspire a whole community with renewed hope.

Inequalities in human experience are overcome by prayerful realization that God is the one infinite Mind. The whole race will learn this ultimately as spiritually-minded persons set themselves to prove it individually. Already a narrow sense of nationalism promises to disappear before a wider comprehension of God as the Father-Mother of all. How invigorating it is to consider that as one avails oneself now of the power of Truth, finding in divine idealism the basis of health and security, he is establishing himself on the broad and firm rock of universal brotherhood!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΩΤΙΣΜΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀμφότεραι, ἡ μαρτυρία τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ αἱ ἴδιαι τῶν ἀνθρώπων παρατηρήσεις δεικνύουν καθαρὰ ὅτι ἡ προσκόλλησις εἰς εὐγενῆ ἰδεώδη καὶ ἡ ἀφοσίωσις ἐκείνων ποὺ ἐννοοῦν τὰς πνευματικὰς ἀξίας, προάγουν καὶ ὑποστηρίζουν τὴν πρόοδον τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Διότι ὁπουδήποτε ζῇ ἕνας ἄνδρας ἢ μία γυναῖκα ποὺ νὰ ἐπιδιώκουν σταθερῶς κάποιο ἰδεῶδες φύσεως ἐξυψωτικῆς καὶ ἀγνῆς, ἡ ἐπιρροή του ἢ ἡ ἐπιρροή της συμβάλλει εἰς τὴν βελτίωσιν ὁλοκλήρου τῆς κοινότητος. Πόσον ἀξιόλογος, ὅθεν, εἶναι ἡ ἀληθὴς μορφὴ τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ ἡ ὁποία παρακινεῖ τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας νὰ συνεργάζωνται ἐννοοῦντες καλὰ ὅτι τὸ ἄτομον εὑρίσκει τὴν ἰδίαν του εὐτυχίαν καὶ ἱκανοποίησιν ὅταν ἐπιζητεῖ τὸ καλὸν τῶν ἄλλων!

Ὁ Ἀρχιχριστιανός, Ἰησοῦς ὁ Ναζωραῖος, εἶναι τὸ τέλειον παράδειγμα ἑνὸς ποὺ ἠκολούθησε τὸν Χρυσοῦν Κανόνα. Ἤξευρεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἦτο θεία, παγκόσμιος Ἀγάπη, καὶ ἡ καθημερινή του ζωὴ ἦτο μία ὑπηρεσία πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ποὺ ἀνέπτυσσεν εἰς αὐτὴν τὸ Θεοειδὲς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ἀκόμα καὶ ὅταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀγνοοῦντες ὅτι συνωμότουν κατὰ τῆς Ἀγάπης, τὸν ἠπείλουν διὰ θανάτου, ὁ Ἰησοῦς μὲ τὴν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ποὺ εἶχεν ἐστάθη σταθερὰ καὶ ἀπέδειξε τὴν θεότητα τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Ἐξέτεινε πρὸς ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὴν πρόσκλησιν νὰ μοιρασθῇ μαζύ του τὴν ἔμπνευσιν τοῦ καλοῦ, καὶ ἐξηγῶν τὴν ἀληθῆ σχέσιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, διεκήρυξε (Ἰωάννης 14:12), "Ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμέ, τὰ ἔργα ἃ ἐγὼ ποιῶ κἀκεῖνος ποιήσει".

Ἡ νόησις τοῦ Ἰησοῦ περὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς πατριωτισμοῦ δὲν περιορίζετο ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασίαν ἐθνικῶν συνόρων· ἦτο πολίτης τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. "Ὅ,τι ἀπεκάλυψε περὶ τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔχει βοηθήσει διὰ νὰ εὑρύνῃ τὴν ἱκανότητα τοῦ Χριστιανοῦ νὰ ζῇ χρησίμως μὲ τοὺς συνανθρώπους του. Διότι, ἐνῷ ὁ ὑλισμὸς ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι ἔρμαια τῆς τύχης καὶ ἐπιρρεάζονται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀπληστίαν, ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκφράζει καλὸν μόνον καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε ἀγαπῶν καὶ νοήμων.

Ἡ λέξις πατριωτισμὸς προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν Λατινικὴν λέξιν "pater" ποὺ σημαίνει πατήρ. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδαξεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τονίζει τὴν διδαχὴν αὐτὴν ὡς βασικήν. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐνστίκτως "κρείττονος ὀρέγονται" πατρίδος, "τουτέστιν, ἐπουρανίου," (πρὸς Ἑβραίους 11:16), δεικνύοντες τοιουτοτρόπως ὅτι ἡ ἀληθής των ἐπιθυμία εἶναι διὰ πνευματικὰ πράγματα. Ἀποκτοῦν τὴν "κρείττονα" αὐτὴν πατρίδα ἐφόσον μανθάνουν ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν εἶναι θνητός, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἡ εἰκὼν τῆς αἰωνίου Ἀγάπης.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει τὰ ἑξῆς (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 226 καὶ 227): "Εἶδα ἐνώπιόν μου τὴν τρομερὰν σύγκρουσιν, τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν Θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἔρημον· ἀλλ'ἐπροχώρησα διὰ τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἐμπιστευομένη εἰς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, τὸν ἰσχυρὸν λυτρωτήν, νὰ μὲ ὁδηγήσῃ εἰς τὴν χώραν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅπου τὰ δεσμὰ πίπτουν καὶ τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πλήρως γνωρίζονται καὶ ἀναγνωρίζονται".

Αὐτὴ ἡ "χώρα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης" εἶναι ἀγνῶς πνευματική· ὁ οὐρανὸς εἶναι μία θεία κατάστασις συνειδήσεως. Μία νόησις τούτου κάμνει ἐφικτὴν τὴν ἁρμονίαν ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ. Δὲν εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι κάθε πρόβλημα ποὺ τὸ ἄτομον ἀντιμετωπίζει μπορεῖ νὰ λυθῇ μόνον μὲ πνευματικὰ μέσα; Ἐφόσον οἱ ὑλικοὶ σκοποὶ ἀπορρίπτονται χάριν τῶν ἀγνῶς πνευματικῶν, ἡ ἀπειρία τοῦ Θεοῦ γίνεται καταφανεστέρα καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις ἐξορίζει τὸν φόβον, τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, τὴν ἀσθένειαν—πᾶσαν δυσαρμονίαν. Κατ'ἐπανάληψιν ἔχει ἀποδειχθῇ ὅτι ὁσάκις τὸ Χριστο-ἰδεῶδες, ποὺ ἀπεκαλύφθη εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην καὶ ἐξηγήθη παραδειγματικῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἔγινεν εὐμενῶς δεκτὸν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν, κατετρόπωσε τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, ἀφήσαν τὸν εὐεργετηθέντα μὲ τὸν διακαῆ πόθον νὰ κατανοήσῃ σαφέστερα τὸν τέλειον ἄνθρωπον ποὺ εἶναι πράγματι ὁ ἑαυτός του.

Ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἐχθρὸς ὅλης τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος εἶναι ἡ ψευδὴς δοξασία ὅτι ἡ ὕπαρξις εἶναι ὑλική, κάθε ἄρνησις αὐτῆς τῆς δοξασίας βοηθεῖ διὰ νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἀπὸ τὰς πλάνας ποὺ τὴν ὑποδουλώνουν. Τὰ ὑλιστικὰ ἐπιχειρήματα ἀκούονται ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη φιλοσοφία, ἡ ψευδὴς θεολογία, καὶ ἡ ὑλικὴ ἐκπαίδευσις ἔχουν ἐλλειπῶς προετοιμάσει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ τὰς ἀπορρίψουν. Ἀλλὰ ὁ Χριστὸς, ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἀποπλύνει τὰς κηλίδας ἀπὸ τὴν κουρασμένην καὶ φορτωμένην ἀνθρωπότητα, ἐφόσον τὰ ἄτομα εὑρίσκουν καὶ ἀποδεικνύουν δι'ἑαυτὰ τὴν ἄρρητον καλωσύνην τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὴ ἡ σωτηρία μπορεῖ νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ τώρα, καὶ τὸ παράδειγμα ἔστω καὶ ἑνὸς ποὺ ἔχει λυτρωθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀσθένειαν διὰ μιᾶς καλλιτέρας νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, δυνατὸν νὰ ἐμπνεύσῃ μίαν ὁλόκληρον κοινότητα μὲ ἀνανεωμένην ἐλπίδα.

Αἱ ἀνισότητες εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν κατανικῶνται μὲ τὴν εὐσεβῆ κατανόησιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ μόνος ἄπειρος Νοῦς. Ὁλόκληρον τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος θὰ μάθῃ ἐν τέλει τοῦτο ἐφόσον οἱ πνευματικῶς σκεπτόμενοι τὸ πάρουν ἀπόφασιν νὰ τὸ ἀποδείξουν ἀτομικῶς ἕκαστος. Ἤδη μία στενὴ ἔννοια ἐθνικισμοῦ ὑπόσχεται νὰ ἐξαφανισθῇ πρὸ μιᾶς εὐρυτέρας κατανοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τοῦ Πατρὸς-Μητρὸς τῶν πάντων. Πόσον ἐνισχυτικὸν εἶναι νὰ παρατηροῦμεν ὅτι ἐφόσον κανεὶς ἐπωφελεῖται τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ἀληθείας, εὑρίσκων εἰς τὸν θεῖον ἰδεαλισμὸν τὴν βάσιν τῆς ὑγείας καὶ τῆς ἀσφαλείας, θεμελιώνει τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐκτεταμένου καὶ σταθεροῦ βράχου τῆς παγκοσμίου ἀδελφότητος!

Πληροφορίαι ἁρρῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In This Green Summer

This peace is wrought of dappled light and shade
That pattern winding lane and quiet square.
Warm scents of phlox and marigold invade
These cool, discreetly shuttered windows where
Tall, leafy elms spread their protecting arms.
Beyond, the gentle hills complaisantly
Make room for walls defining nestled farms,
Before a slow descent to bay or sea.

This is New England; and here, even now,
In this green summer, the accustomed ears
Wait for the well-known sound of patient plow
Breaking dark earth again after the year's
Long interval of ice-locked field and cold—
When spring's prophetic cycle is foretold.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1940

President Inspects Anti-Aircraft Gun

Wide World

A President Sees Defense for Democracy

(1) Mr. Roosevelt visits the United States Army's old Arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Left to right: The President, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. (2) Bending the lining tube of a three-inch coast defense gun—this machine at Watertown takes the kinks out of big guns. (3) The Army's pride: the new 90-millimeter, mobile anti-aircraft gun, presumably capable of throwing a time-fused shrapnel shell at a target 36,000 feet in the air. (4) Indicative of quantity production is this stack of 37-millimeter anti-aircraft gun barrels; workers are George H. Duggan and Joseph Findley. (5) A 37-millimeter anti-aircraft gun, manned by two-member crew.

Watertown Arsenal visit includes examination of new 90-millimeter defense weapon.

The United States Army briefly presented its new 90-millimeter anti-aircraft gun to President Roosevelt's view at the old Watertown Arsenal here over the week end. And the 14,800-pound gun, so mobile it can be speeded over highways at 70 miles an hour, and so nicely balanced on great hyraulic springs that its 25-foot-long tube can be aimed with a flick of the fingers, left a group of correspondents and military observers in open wonder.

The weapon, first of a long line soon to be in production for the Army's rapidly expanding Air Defense Corps, is designed to combat giant bombers that fly from 20,000 to 35,000 feet above the earth and aim at their targets through bombsights. Just how high the Army's new 90-millimeter gun will hurl its shell of shrapnel, so designed that it will not explode until it reaches the altitude of its object, is not known. Presumably, it is the Army's latest competitor in the race of airplane designers to achieve the highest possible effective bombing altitude and of anti-aircraft gun designers to extend the accurate reaching power of their weapons.

Fast Transportation

Painted the conventional Army olive drab, the new gun is mounted on four truck tires, and is equipped for rapid transit, even down to such details as the neat sign on its rear: "Danger, power brakes."

Normally, this gun will be manned by a crew of six, who can set it up from travelling position to one of action within a matter of minutes.

It can be automatically controlled from a central firing station, or aimed and fired by its own crew. In either case its operation is assisted by sound locators, automatic range finders and other mechanical devices, the precise nature of which remains a military secret.

The gun, developed in the Arsenal here, which has been a key unit in the ordnance system since 1816, is indicative of the direction ordnance design is now taking, for in these defense-conscious days of 1940 Watertown Arsenal has been turned into a vast research laboratory for the development and improvement of anti-aircraft guns.

This is in sharp contrast to the days of 1918 when Watertown concentrated on the big eight and 16-inch coast defense guns. Of course such guns are still turned out here. You can see plenty of them in the great sheds, hear them screeching on the big 36-inch lathes, and dodge them as they swing overhead on 50-ton cranes.

37-Millimeter Gun

But pride of Watertown today is this new 90-millimeter, mobile gun, and its smaller twin, a 37-millimeter gun, also mounted on wheels, and—if it isn't giving away a secret, just about large enough to be loaded on a good sized freight elevator and sent up to the roof of a high building.

Presumably, this gun would be effective against dive bombers, since it manipulates easily and quickly, and pumps up shells from clips, like a repeating rifle.

While Watertown is operated more as a quality machine shop which brings designs up to the point where private industry can turn them out in mass, you will see plenty of parts for this 37-millimeter gun around Watertown just now. Actual statistics are not in order, but officers did show a pile of barrels for this type gun all ready for final processing.

Illustrative of the impetus given defense operations are the figures on Watertown's personnel. Before the big drive for new guns started, there were but 80 machinists. Today, 2,500 are employed and the plant is operating 24 hours a day, six days a week.

Col. Roland W. Case is in command of the Watertown Arsenal; Col. John Mather is production manager.

Ammunition Seized

One thousand rounds of ammunition, believed destined for delivery in Honduras, was reported found aboard the United Fruit Company freighter Abangarez, which arrived yesterday from Guatemala, in Boston Harbor this morning. The discovery was made by a search party of special customs inspectors. Three members of the crew were taken off the vessel to the office of Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, for examination.

Cook Saw Saltonstall Sign Papers

State Secretary defends Governor against McMasters' charge over nomination papers.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today appeared before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission as the major witness of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to combat charges by William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, that the Chief Executive did not personally sign his own nomination papers.

Mr. McMasters, attempting to seek the Governor's removal from the primary ballot, charged that the Governor did not sign the papers personally, that he should have signed papers from four different counties, and that numerous voters signed the Saltonstall papers contrary to law.

Secretary of State Cook, placed on the stand by Raymond S. Wilkins, personal attorney for Governor Saltonstall, said sharply that he did see the Governor sign the nomination paper, and that the act was done in the presence of five or six persons.

Cook Advised Governor

At the same time, Mr. Cook said he told the Governor his signature on one paper "was sufficient."

Despite sharp questioning by Mr. McMasters, Secretary Cook insisted that he witnessed the Governor's signature.

Mr. McMasters during his stay on the stand, declared that while it has been the rule of procedure to allow candidates to sign only one nomination paper, candidates for state-wide office should by law sign papers from each of four different counties because they are required to file at least 250 voters' signatures from each of four different counties.

Mr. Wilkins contended the law was ambiguous on that point and pointed to previous practice whereby a candidate has been required to sign papers from only one county.

The candidate told the Commission that he was bringing up the question of the validity of the signatures of the Saltonstall papers only because signatures on the McMasters papers are to be challenged at a hearing tomorrow.

Four Protests Dismissed

Prior to the McMasters case, the State Ballot Law Commission threw out protests against four candidates based on charges that they were violating the Hatch "clean politics" law.

The protests were against Capt. Palmer C. Williams of the National Guard and Albert F. Porter, employee of the State Public Works Department, Republican candidates for Register of Deeds of the Northern Bristol District; John A. Cronin, member of the National Guard, and Frederick R. Sullivan, Sheriff of Suffolk County and Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve.

The Commission dismissed the protests without comment. All the cases, except that against Mr. Sullivan, were heard last Friday. The Sullivan case was argued this morning and the protest immediately dismissed.

Big Tuna Tells It: Salem Willows Fisher Got Away

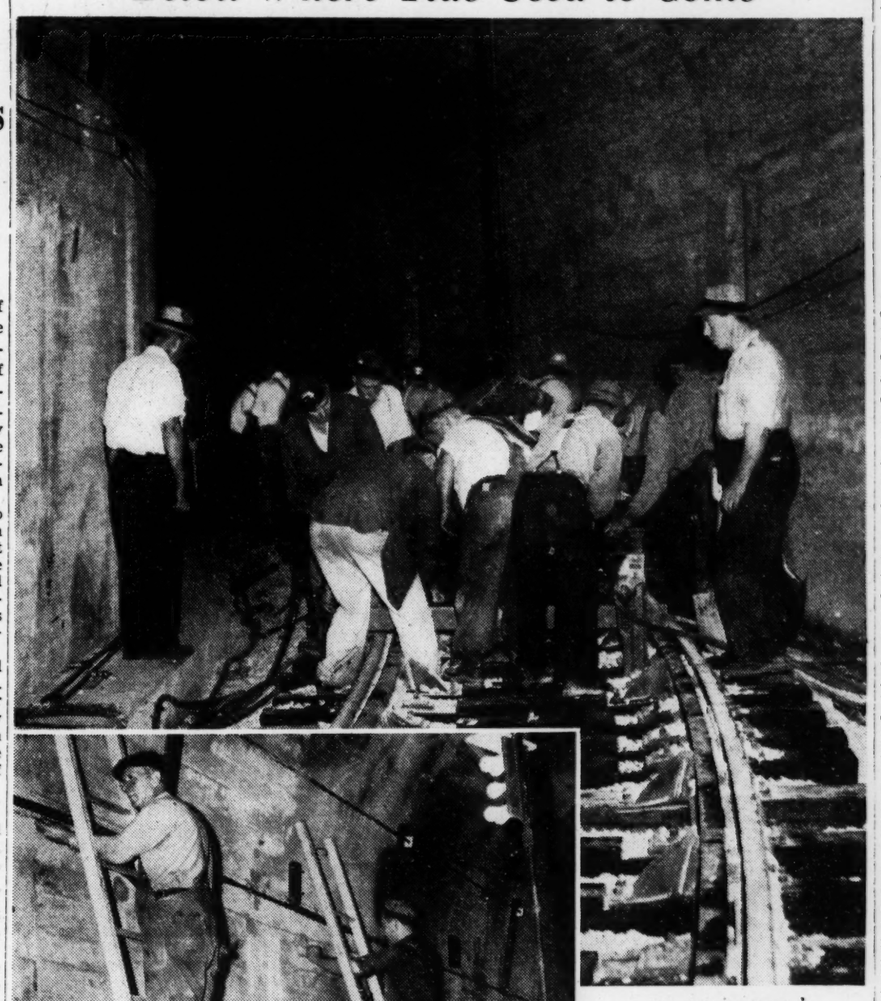
Charles Turner, the man towed by a tuna, has been found after a day and a half in a dory.

He was found by a Glocester lobster boat a few miles east of the Isles of Shoals, about six miles south of where he was last sighted. When last seen, Mr. Turner and his dory were sailing along in the wake of a giant tuna.

A call for aid to the Coast Guard brought a plane, a cutter, and two other vessels into the search, scouring the stretch between Cape Ann and the Isle of Shoals. The report that the Salem Willows fisherman was found was confirmed this afternoon by the Coast Guard.

In fishing annals, that's the end of the tale of a tow with a tuna by Turner.

Below Where Tide Used to Come



By a Staff Photographer

Electricians

Left to right: Bert Quinlan and James Riley. They are arranging temporary lighting for the workmen.

Tube Nears Time to Open

Much goes on in the cool, concrete-lined depths beneath Huntington Avenue, where workmen are speeding toward completion of Boston's newest subway. The cars are scheduled to be clattering through the tubes by Christmas. From the looks of things down there today, they will be.

Symbolical of progress, WPA workmen have begun scooping sand and mud out of the last unexcavated portion—a 25-foot strip just east of Gainsborough Street. Symbolical also is a variety of activities and a bedlam of noises echoing through the double-barreled tunnel from that brilliantly-lighted beginning near Copley Station, where the twin tubes bend tantalizingly out of sight, to the end of the project in front of the Boston Opera House. These can best be described by a blow-by-blow account of a trip through the tunnel.

9:12 a. m.—There's a lull in the procession of rush-hour trains at Copley Station. We walk up the tracks and enter the new subway. There's a howling din—Boston Elevated workmen are operating pneumatic drills to pound ballast composed of walnut-sized granite stones under the newly-laid tracks and ties—to bring them up to grade, our guide explains. There must be 20 men bending over the tracks; and in action with them are a half dozen whistling, screaming drills. Another crew of 20 is straightening ties and laying rails, farther along.

9:20—Here comes a hand-car manned by four men and heaped high with granite stone for ballast. The tunnels are well lighted all the way.

"These ties are all creosoted," our guide, Mr. Harry Carroll, Transit Department engineer in charge of construction, explains. "And these spikes are screwed in, not driven in," he adds pridefully. "Pretty solidly anchored, those rails. . . ."

9:22—We pass a couple of electricians stringing up more temporary wiring. Pretty cold down here. You can actually see your breath.

Mr. Carroll explains that the electric current will be carried in three three-inch cables in tiled tubes along one side of the track. On the other side, a covered trench carries off the water to the three stations that will keep the subway pumped dry.

9:36—We're under the Boston & Albany tracks at Huntington Avenue now. No perceptible decline in the subway level, but we are 50 feet beneath the surface now. Here comes a subway train! No. . . . just a huge car filled with ballast and manned by six men.

9:39—There's a tremendous roar as we walk up to Mechanics Station. It is a truckload of ballast being dumped into the hopper overhead. Must be 200 feet of scaffolding here—the men are chipping the ceiling, preparatory to plastering it. We climb improvised steps to the lobby above—it will be a roomy place, 50 feet square. On each side twin staircases lead to the street.

9:55—West Newton Street. Track ends here. Pretty muddy going now. The place is well lighted, but wet.

10 o'clock—At Symphony Station, Massachusetts Avenue, men are mixing concrete for the finishing touches along the tunnel. The tubes are widely separated here, to allow for an automobile underpass between them. A stream of water pours through a pipe in the wall from this un-excavated area. A steel riveter is screeching and hammering here. The men are putting into place the last overhead steel beams for the station.

10:15—After exploring the tubes further, we climb ladders to the street at Massachusetts Avenue. Whew, it's warm up here!

Amid the Noise

Ballast of broken granite being pounded under track and ties, near Copley Square entrance to Huntington Avenue Subway.

City Ordered To Rebuild Chelsea Span

A $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 outlay to rebuild the Meridian Street Bridge across Chelsea Creek in East Boston loomed for the City of Boston today, as an order from the Secretary of War was made public instructing Boston to widen the drawspan at the structure from its present 100-foot dimensions to 175 feet. The work must be completed by April, 1943, or the City becomes subject to a fine under the Rivers and Harbors Act, it was said.

There's no "war angle" to the order, according to Maj. D. G. White of the U. S. Army Engineers' Office here. It is simply that the bridge, being located on a sharp bend in the river, is dangerous for freighting craft of broad girth. There are extensive oil farms and other industrial storage facilities inland from the bridge.

The decision follows a lengthy discussion between City and Federal officials, and a public hearing on the question. The bridge was constructed in 1858, and rebuilt in 1911. Some say the supporting piers need rebuilding now anyway.

Policy Board Is Urged For Job Problems

A. F. of L. officer says defense readjustments must be made on a national scale.

Formation of a "national policy committee" giving employers and labor an opportunity for working out together the difficult labor readjustments forecast by national defense planning was urged by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, on his visit to Boston for the State Federation convention.

Mr. Watt pointed out that new important labor problems are in the making in America, and drew upon British teamwork between organized employers and organized workers for a practical method of handling.

"Instead of having the various Governors throughout the nation appoint State defense committees which are not integrated nor coordinated with a national defense policy and making no further effort for meeting common problems, it would be much better in my opinion to set up a national policy committee with full representation of workers and employers," said Mr. Watt.

"This proposal carries with it the establishment of similar committees in each and every one of our 48 states dealing with questions peculiar to that state, but nevertheless all co-ordinate in an over-all pattern which is essential and imperative in the field of national defense.

"The present problem of training our youth and particularly that part of it needed for the national industrial defense, for instance, could be much more intelligently handled by such a group than by any group of intellectuals, no matter how wise they were. This kind of problem is one of industry, and the men who know most about industry are the employers and the workers in industry.

"Other problems which such policy committees could discuss and make recommendations on would include those policies that confront us now or surely will confront us later relative to prices and wages, substitute or diluted labor, the transportation of workers from places where they are unneeded to places where there are shortages, and if a mobilization comes, the question of social security.

"In the event a mobilization takes place, a dislocation of our system of old-age insurance is scheduled unless forestalled, because of the inability of the mobilized men to continue their contributions."

Mr. Watt added that he spoke from personal observation of the co-operation between British management and labor in handling mutual questions. "In the spring of this year," he said, "I witnessed the remarkably effective piece of work done by British workers and employers in contributing willingly and even enthusiastically of their time and service and organizations in the interest of their nation."

As the American Workers Delegate to the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Watt is one of the best posted labor men in this country on British labor practice. He was elected to the I. L. O. in 1936 and subsequently was elected a member of its Governing Body.

Playground 'Paul Revere'

A Horseman in the Making

This is Jimmy Farmer of Bowen Street, South Boston, whose daily delight is to ride this horse swing at the playground of Little House, a Community Fund project.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 66 degrees; gentle southwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday followed by showers in north portion late Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight and in the interior Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over central and north portions and moderate east shifting to southeast winds over extreme south portion; partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook, Aug. 12 to Aug. 17, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday night or Tuesday, and again about Friday. Warmer Monday, cooler Tuesday night, warmer middle and latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	76	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	77	87	New York	70	84
Denver	52	85	Philadelphia	71	83
Kansas City	72	81	St. Louis	73	84
Los Angeles	65	91	San Francisco	57	66
Miami	79	92	Washington	75	86
Minneapolis	72	88			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 12.
B—Maximum, Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:33 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 8:12 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alias the Deacon." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly. 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Fenway—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Girl From Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 10:43 a. m., 1:31, 4:19, 7:07, 9:55. Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:59, 8:47.

Metropolitan—
"My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, and Eddie Albert. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lyn Bari. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also Jane Withers in "Girl From Avenue A." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Walt Disney Revue. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:45, 10:50. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Snow White." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

State—
"Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. 11 a. m. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Dangerous Dollars." "Action on Ice," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Scollay—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Telepix—
March of Time's view of the Dutch East Indies; Chopin's Valse Brillante; Hollywood Stunt Act; Cruise to Haiti; All Girl Revue; Disney cartoon. Also latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"The Last Alarm." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "The Informer," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Tremont—
"A Star Is Born," with Fredric March. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Tom Brown's Schooldays," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2:25, 5:35, 8:50. Also "Untamed," featuring Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

University—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "My Favorite Wife." 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on British paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

U. S. Probes Break

Federal authorities are investigating a forced entrance at the Universal Chemists' Corporation, 263 Northampton Street, and the disappearance over the week end of formulae and samples of oil with which the company is said to have been experimenting for the Ordannce Department of the U. S. Army.

What the police at first regarded as the work of small boys now is described by Andrew J. White, president of the corporation, as the second entry in two weeks. On the first break camples and chemicals were stolen.

New York Stage Notes

New York

Paul Draper, Mili Monti, Philip Loeb, a company of assisting principals, and two choruses are engaging in final rehearsals in Atlantic City today for the opening of Eddie Dowling's new musical, "The Little Dog Laughed," at the Garden Pier Theater, tomorrow night. Joseph Schrank and Harold J. Rome, book and music maker respectively for successive editions of "Pins and Needles," have written script and tunes for Mr. Dowling's show. Jo Mielziner has designed the settings and Nicolas de Molas, the costumes. The dances were staged by Chester Hale and the singing chorus is directed by Lehman Engel. After a week in Atlantic City and two weeks at the Shubert Theater in Boston, "The Little Dog Laughed" will help inaugurate the 1940-41 New York season at the St. James Theater, on Sept. 4.

* * *

On the same evening, a Danish-American magician named Dante makes his Broadway bow at the Morosco Theater. Dante has been mystifying European audiences for the past 13 years with his magic show, "Bim Sala Bim." According to his publicists, Dante "pulls no rabbits from hats, threads no needles in his mouth, and does neither card nor coin tricks." However, he does promise to make a woman disappear at every performance. Five of the magician's illusions, lost in Belgium last year, are being rebuilt in New York. Dante is surrounded by a company of 35 persons and his show takes the form of a musical revue. Dante, by the way, claims to have originated the trick of sawing a woman in naif.

* * *

Al Jolson announced today that his return to Broadway in "Hold on to Your Hats" will take place on Sept. 11. There is no mention of a theater because Mr. Jolson would still like to invade the Winter Garden, scene of former Manhattan triumphs. There is no sign, however, that the present tenants—Olsen, Johnson & Co. of "Hellzapoppin"—intend to give notice.

The new Jolson musical has been making hay in the Chicago sunshine since its opening there on July 15, and is announced to open next Monday in Philadelphia for a two-weeks engagement. Martha Raye and Jack Whiting are co-starred with Mr. Jolson. The musical satire on lone rangers was written by Guy Bolton, Eddie Davis and Matt Brooks. E. Y. Harburg revised it and, with Burton Lane, wrote the songs. Raoul Pène du Bois is responsible for scenery and costumes. Catherine Littlefield did the dances. The staging is by Edgar J. MacGregor, under the supervision of George Hale, who produced "Hold on to Your Hats" with Mr. Jolson.

* * *

Rehearsals have begun for the first dramatic play of the new season, A. J. Cronin's "Jupiter Laughs," which has a medical background. It is being directed by Reginald Denham, who directed and collaborated on the writing of "Ladies in Retirement." Jessica Tandy and Alexander Knox are in the cast of "Jupiter Laughs." The production is announced to open at the Biltmore Theater in the week of Sept. 9.

* * *

Other September prospects include the return of "There Shall Be No Night" (Alvin Theater, Sept. 9), the revival of "The Time of Your Life" (Guild Theater, Sept. 16), and a number of new but indefinite attractions such as "Bangtails," the ice show at the Center Theater, "Beverly Hills," "The Big Story," "Woodrow Wilson," "For the Rich They Sing," and "New Faces of 1940."

* * *

"Tobacco Road" is announced to close next Saturday evening, Aug. 17, at the Forrest Theater, after a Broadway run of 2,847 performances.

* * *

This has been an unfortunate and in some cases a disastrous season for the summer theaters. There have been a number of unscheduled closings. Last Saturday evening, the Westchester Playhouse at Mount Kisco, a summer theater veteran, closed its doors two weeks early because of poor business. The playhouse was in its eleventh season under the co-management of Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner. Other theaters which have been forced to close their doors are the County Theater, Suffern, N. Y.; the Community Playhouse, Stamford, Conn.; the Hunterdon Hills Playhouse, Jutland, N. J.; the Starlight Theater, Pawling, N. Y.; and the Portland (Me.) Civic Theater. Ezra Stone in "What a Life" will be the final attraction at the New England Playhouse, Ridgefield, Conn., which closes next Saturday. The McCarter Theater at Princeton, N. J., on the other hand, announces an extension of its season.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition by The Riverside Press, Holman's Print Shop, Buck Printing Company, The Boston Globe, Lanston Monotype Company and the Printing Department of the Library. Through Sept. 15.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors by Olson, Soderberg, Shepler, O'Hara, Gallagher, Jewell, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, Beckonert, Machanic, Pavlosky, Dyer, Parsons, and others.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and legal holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Closed during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Camp Fire Girls To Hold 'Fair' In Middlesex Fells

Motorists through Middlesex Fells Parkway in Malden tomorrow may hear "ye merrie songs" mingling with the busy hum of the highway. They may catch the odor of biscuits baking over an open fire. For it's "Country Fair" Day at Camp Tanadoonah, day camp for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls.

At 12 o'clock noon the fun will begin. There'll be folk dancing in the woods, gay with colored posters and balloons. There'll be contests and games, puppet shows and group singing. Camp girls will prove before the eyes of everyone present that they can bake biscuits over the open fire and make bread sticks, too. Other groups will demonstrate how bird houses and feeding stations are made; nature plaques, too, and handicraft work of various kinds.

The camp bungalow will be "Exhibition Hall" and here the judges will award the red, blue and gold ribbons for prize entries on the contests.

Quincy Named In Suit Involving Fuel Deliveries

The City of Quincy is named defendant in a $25,000 damage suit brought by the Quincy City Coal Company for alleged breach of contract in that the City failed to accept delivery of coal and oil from the company to various municipal departments.

The suit says the company contracted on June 7, 1939, to deliver 25,000 gallons of fuel oil, that 4,450 gallons were delivered and paid for, but thereafter the City refused to accept deliveries.

On Aug. 28, 1939, another contract to deliver 200 tons of coal to the police department was followed by delivery of 14 tons, but none since because it would not be received. Similar situations involving coal and oil are alleged to exist in other city departments, according to the suit. The Company claims heavy financial loss because of the breach of contract.

Beethoven Records To Be Heard in Shell

Once again the opportunity of hearing symphonic recordings of world-famous orchestras and conductors is extended to all Bostonians to be guests of the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation at a concert in Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, 10:15 a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 14th. An all-Beethoven Program will be played. This concert will be conducted by Miss Helen S. Leavitt, lecturer, Boston University, Music Director at the Wheelock School of Music and assisted by Mr. Warren S. Freeman, Music Director in the Belmont Public Schools.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF AT KEITH MEMORIAL
MARCH OF TIME'S 1st FULL LENGTH FEATURE
The RAMPARTS WE WATCH
2nd Hit HUGH HERBERT in SLIGHTLY TEMPTED
Extra! New DONALD DUCK Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Hits—2
Greer Garson — Laurence Olivier
"PRIDE & PREJUDICE"
And "WE WHO ARE YOUNG"

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

NORTH SHORE PLAYERS
MARBLEHEAD—TEL. 2780
1 Week—Beginning Monday, Aug. 12
GRACE GEORGE
In the Thrilling Mystery
"KIND LADY" with HELEN HOWE
Evgs. at 8:45, .55 to $2.20 Inc. Tax
Wed. Mat. at 2:45, .55 to $1.65 Inc. Tax

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

BASS ROCKS THEATRE
GLOUCESTER
ALISON SKIPWORTH
In Edgar Wallace's
"CRIMINAL AT LARGE"
ALL THIS WEEK — Tickets 55c-$2.20
MATINEE WED. — Tel. GL. 3404

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

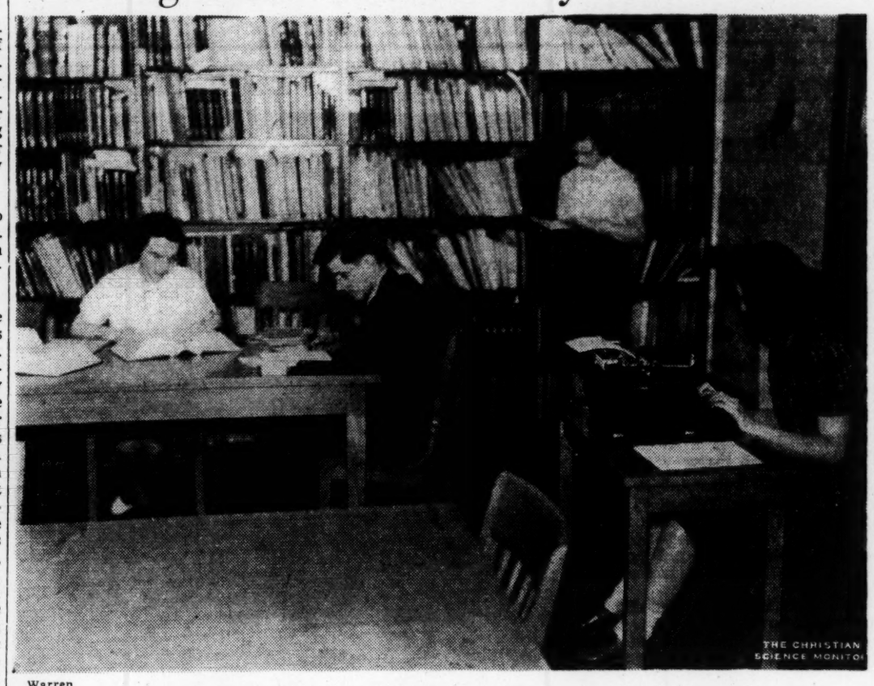
"The RETURN of FRANK JAMES"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. COOL ROXY THEA. 7th A.C. 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave. • Rockefeller Center
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
Greer Garson • Laurence Olivier
ON GREAT STAGE: Spectacular revue
Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9840
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Putting Social Science Study Into Practice



Warren

Scene in University of N. H. Bureau of Government Research

The bureau conducts governmental surveys upon the request of agencies, makes special studies, and directs instructional phases, among them interneships and off-campus in-service training classes. Shown working in the bureau's new 2,000-volume library are Margaret Rhome of Lancaster, Neal Westfall of Rye, Edith Blake of Pike, and Mary Hayner of Laconia.

Willkie Clubs To Rouse Vote Of Bay State

Organization of the Willkie Volunteer Committee of Massachusetts on a state-wide basis to form Willkie committees and clubs in every Bay State city and town was announced last night by Phillips Ketchum, Chairman of the Massachusetts group.

The state and local committees will co-operate with the regular Republican state, city and town committees in the campaign. The state group has opened headquarters at 1 Court Street where volunteers seeking to aid the Willkie campaign may register.

Regarding the fall campaign, Mr. Ketchcum said:

"This is going to be an unusual political campaign. Partisan politics are going into the discard. People have discovered that they can really do something about their government. Thousands of men and women in Massachusetts are anxious to work. We just have to give them a general plan or pattern so they can work in the most effective way.

"I know this to be a fact by the number of persons who have taken the trouble to seek me out or to write or telephone me. We have had very many inquiries as to how Willkie supporters may render the greatest service and how they can form Willkie clubs or committees."

Tanglewood Plans Big Concert to Aid Allied Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 13—A program of varied activities will be given at Tanglewood, home of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, next Friday night as the Boston Symphony Orchestra and several nationally-known speakers and personalities lend their talents for the benefit of the Allied Relief Fund.

Archibald MacLeish, poet and librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington, whose summer home is in near-by Conway, will be master of ceremonies for the program, which is to start at 6 and continue until 10. Dorothy Thompson, widely read columnist who is spending the summer in Vermont, has accepted "with enthusiasm" the invitation to give a short address, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York will be the other featured speaker.

Musically, the evening will feature a gala concert with the Boston orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, together with the orchestra of the Tanglewood Institute Orchestra, the Festival Chorus, and such solo artists as Albert Spalding, violinist, Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, and Alexander Kipnis, bass. Arthur Fiedler and the Pops Orchestra will play Strauss waltzes. There will be opera scenes, chamber music and even folk dancing.

Cambridge to Have A New Bathhouse

The Storrow Fund, designated for the improvement of the Charles River Basin, will use $25,000 for the erection of a bath house at Gerry's Landing on the Charles River in Cambridge.

Metropolitan District Commission officials, who will direct the work, said that architect's plans would be started at once. The area has been used as a bathing beach for a number of years, and during the summer the City has supervised bathing.

Steel Pier Theft Arrest

A 250-pound safe containing approximately $7,000, two days' receipts of the excursion steamer Steel Pier, was stolen last night from the purser's office aboard the vessel, Boston Police disclosed today.

Details of the theft were made public with the arrest this morning of a 17-year-old youth, substitute night watchman.

U. of N. H. Has Research Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—More than 2,000 volumes and pamphlets have already been placed in the Bureau of Government Research Library established last year at the University of New Hampshire.

Documents of National, State, and local governments have places on the shelves, together with the latest periodicals. Special attention is being directed toward the collection of city charters and ordinances, and already this division is one of the most complete in the State. Town and city reports, from both New Hampshire and neighboring States, publications of social security plans and relief, Federal and State constitutions, and public laws are a few of the many subjects included in the library.

At present, work is being done in compiling a charter and ordinance digest of the 11 cities in the State. Important extracts from the documents and a condensation of other sections will be made available.

Main work of the Bureau, is in lines of research and instruction. Studies of many phases of State and local governments are being made, and from time to time special studies, charts, and diagrams will be published.

This summer the Bureau is assisting in conducting New Hampshire's annual police school for State and local officers.

A third division of the Bureau, soon to be set in motion, is that of "service." Through this the Bureau will conduct governmental surveys upon the request of governmental agencies, assist in administrative problems, act as a clearing house on all governmental problems, and assist in forming professional organizations.

Maine State and Local Relief In Better Than Seasonal Cut

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 12—Although employment in such basic Maine industries as cotton textiles and boots and shoes continues to lag disappointingly, State Department of Health and Welfare figures show an encouraging decrease in both State and local relief disbursements. June figures, at the halfway mark of the calendar year, show sizable decreases over those for the first quarter of 1940.

Relief demands normally drop during the summer months when there is much seasonal employment, but the total drop of 1,977 individual cases and $73,690 between June and March figures is beyond the ordinary.

Figures reported for June showed a total expenditure of State and local funds in the amount of $244,840, compared with $318,530 for March. The number of cases dropped to 9,924 for June against 11,901 for March. Of the total amount of money spent in June $160,793 was in local funds, $84,046 in State funds, representing a drop from the March figures in local funds of $44,428 and in State funds of $29,262.

Aroostook County continues to have the most relief cases but June's 1,312 cases represented a drop of some 300. Likewise, Aroostook's $34,063 expenditure of State and local funds was highest followed closely by Cumberland County's $29,909 for 1,233 cases. Cumberland, incidentally, showed the highest amount of local relief, $22,820 of the $29,909 having been in local funds.

If boot and shoe and cotton textile industries are lagging, the same apparently is not so of woolen textile plants. The Lewiston branch of the Maine Employment Service, for instance, reports practically every available woolen mill in the locality working at full time and to such an extent woolen workers have been in demand. Shoemen are hopeful that there will be a fall seasonal pickup in that industry where, despite the lull, the employment office reports numerous placements.

Friendly Labor Drive

Workers at the Androscoggin textile mill in Lewiston are awaiting the decision of the National Labor Relations Board on their petition for an election to determine the collective bargaining agency for production and maintenance workers of that plant.

A hearing was given in Auburn, recently, on the petition of Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, for an election. The union seeks a contract with the mill, claiming a majority of workers are signed members. An entirely different atmosphere has surrounded the drive of the mill union toward organization than surrounded the Congress of Industrial Organizations shoe organization campaign her in 1937. There have been no turbulent meetings, no charges and counter charges flung high and wide. The hearing before a labor board trial examiner proceeded quietly and with no legal flare-ups. George Jabar, who heads the textile union's Maine organization, recently issued a statement praising Maine mill management for its fairness, and the election petition followed conferences between Mr. Jabar and the mill officials. If the Board recognizes the union's claim for an election it will set the date.

Gleavy to List Boston Aliens

Federal plans for registering aliens will be supervised in Boston by John L. Gleavy, Assistant Postmaster, Peter F. Tague, Postmaster, annouced today.

Mr. Gleavy will work with immigration and naturalization officials who are co-conductors of the registration program, which is expected to begin Aug. 27 and continuing through Dec. 26.

Registration and fingerprinting of all aliens 14 years or older is required by the Alien Registration Act recently passed by Congress. Alien children under 14 will be registered by their parents. When they reach 14, they must register for themselves.

Failure to register is punishable by a fine of $1,000, imprisonment for six months, or both.

At the time of registration, an alien must answer questions relating to time and place of entry into the United States, method of transportation used to come to the United States, length of time of stay and how long he expects to remain. He must also state any military or naval service he has had, and list the organizations of which he is a member.

Receipt cards will be sent by mail to those registering and will serve as evidence of registration.

Aliens must report all changes of residence within five days of the change, after they have registered.

Chemistry Parley Of N. E. Teachers Gathers in Maine

ORONO, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—The vanguard of 300 teachers of chemistry in New England colleges and preparatory schools arrived today for the second annual summer conference of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.

The program will continue through Friday evening, highlighted by a series of continuous lectures and round-table discussions in which men and women in academic and non-academic fields will speak. Registration was the only event of importance today.

The featured speaker Tuesday night will be Prof. Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University, President of the Union Internationale de Chemie, who will discuss "Peace through preparedness."

Million Men Get War Aid From 'Sallies'

Salvation Army centers and mobile canteens are serving more than a million soldiers, sailors and airmen each week in Great Britain, according to a report received today by Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, New England's Provincial Commander, from Commissioner Arthur R. Blowers of London. The report states 2,253 Army workers are busy among the troops in Great Britain, the Dominions and the Middle East and the Far East.

That the enlisted men write home is indicated by the fact that the Army workers distributed 14,000,000 sheets of writing paper to the military forces up to July 15. Cheering the young men, many away from home for the first time, is one of the big jobs confronting the workers. Teaching these men to make good use of their evenings at games and books, in entertainment, is demanding the Army's best trained officers and volunteers.

This work is proceeding at full speed in 455 centers. The mobile canteens speed from one place to another to contact members of the King's forces. They also aid in getting men on leave back to their units.

The report also shows that more than 600 Salvation Army officers assisted in the evacuation of 100,000 children throughout England and are continuing in that aspect of the war work. It also tells of plans in vogue and those made to cover later needs in co-operation with authorities for housing, feeding and clothing and homeless if the bombings reported in daily dispatches increase in intensity.

No 'Bottleneck' In Tool Plants, Executive Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12—Norman D. MacLeod, President of the Abrasive Tool Co., of East Providence, a member of the State Labor Relations Commission and on the board of 15 which is representing the machine tool industry in co-operation with the Army and Navy and William S. Knudsen, told newspapermen here that there was no "bottle neck" in the machine tool industry which is likely to hold up plans for national defense.

"The needs of all industries requiring machine tools are being met rather promptly," he said. "It is true that delivery of some tools is rather backward, but any industry that is vital to national defense is getting the tools it needs."

Mr. MacLeod said a great deal of publicity picturing the machine tool industry as a "bottle neck" was overdrawn and not true to the facts.

He declared the Government is getting all the tools it needs.

Steamship Launched At Winnipesaukee, Awaits Sailing Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEPORT, N. H., Aug. 12—The S. S. Mt. Washington II, launched here yesterday before a crowd estimated at 15,000 persons, today is tied up at The Weirs dock, where she is making final preparations for her maiden voyage around Lake Winnipesaukee on Aug. 14. The 500-ton, 205-foot steamer will make three trips a day, the first starting at 9 a. m., the second at 2 p. m., and the final at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The new steamer takes the place of the old side-wheeler Mount Washington, which burned last December. Since 1872 this ship had made a regular run over the waters of the Lake, stopping at all the vacation villages and islands.

In replacing the original Mount Washington, Capt. Leander Lavalle, owner of the ship, bought a decommissioned boat that was being used as headquarters for the Burlington Yacht Club in Burlingtons, Vt. A crew was put to work tearing out the superstructure. The hull was cut into 20 sections, and big cranes loaded these sections on to freight cars that carried them across two mountain ranges and to Paugus Bay at Lake Winnipesaukee. Three crews, working in eight-hour shifts, have been employed in making the Mt. Washington II ready for her maiden voyage on Wednesday.

Test Suit Filed In WPA Ouster

The Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts has filed a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court on behalf of William Tuthill Parry, recently dismissed from the Writers' Project of the Massachusetts Work Projects Administration.

The bill, brought against Denis W. Delaney, WPA Administrator in Massachusetts, charges that the WPA Appropriations Act of June 2, 1940, is unconstitutional, in that sections 15 (f) and 17 (b) prevent anyone who is a Communist, Nazi, or member of a Nazi Bund from being eligible for WPA employment.

The Civil Liberties Committee holds that since the act deprives Dr. Parry, a member of the Communist Party, from his right to WPA employment it is discriminatory. Dr. Parry received his doctor's degree from Harvard and taught in the Department of Philosophy there from 1933 to 1937. Following that he was employed on the Writer's Project of the WPA.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there's one thing that families like to discover . . . it's new eating places. Places where one can take the entire family, knowing that there will be foods suitable to all. From little Horace, who hasn't yet been introduced to the intricacies of a stuffed lobster, to Aunt Ella, who since she came back from Europe insists that all her food be a bit different.

Consequently we're sure you'll want to know that there's "Smith House" on Charles River Drive that answers all these qualifications. We suppose it's really Cambridge, but anything so near the bridge is still Boston to us. And of course you'll be interested to know that prices are moderate, with an excellent business men's lunch each day for 50c. For that matter even the business woman (unless she insists on existing on lettuce leaves) will find it to her liking as well.

Sweaters With Child's Name

Every year the school "pound" finds itself with an amazing number of unclaimed items in the way of rubbers, mittens, sweaters, gym bloomers and what not. The teachers beseech the pupils to take a good look at them, in order to find their owners, but the children seem to gaze at their own things with no trace of recognition; and the result is that eventually these clothes (for which you and I have paid our good money) find their way to some charitable organization. All because there was no means of identification. Name tapes are always good, and most every store will equip you with them. Then there are those individualized sweaters such as Filene has for the small kindergarten pupils. The ones that have the child's own name printed on them in big letters, with yarn in a contrasting color; so it'll show up the minute the child looks for it. (Yes, we know schools have a place for everything, but sometimes things happen and upset this, you know.) These attractive little long-sleeved sweaters that button up the front, and end with a cute little turn-down collar are $2.19. And you allow a little over a week for the name to be put on. Incidentally, children, like their older college sisters, like the idea of a short nickname adorning their things, too. You'll find these sweaters on the third floor, but we know you'd be pleased with them even if you ordered it by phone; sight unseen!

A Stapler For Only 50 Cents

Of course, things may be a bit different at your house, but we never seem to be able to locate a paper clip when we want one. And we're always thinking of things that need to be kept together. So when we came across a real honest-to-goodness Presto Stapler for only 50 cents at R. H. White's, we simply pounced on it. Because here's a gadget that every householder will get a lot of use out of; from the kitchen (keeping the grocery bills separate from the fish bills, recipes you mean to copy) to the living room desk. All you do is to press down once, and there you are; papers all fixed together so they won't come apart. There are 500 little Presto Staples included in the original price. If you need more, a quarter buys a couple of thousand. In the stationery department; which is on the very first floor.

P. S. With the idea of catering to the business girl who has but a short time (and perhaps even less money) to devote to the purchasing of her wardrobe, Lamson & Hubbard have opened up a new Budget Shop. With efficiency and economy as its keynote. Gilchrist's sells those "5-Day" deodorant pads for 55c. No bottles, it's all in the thin lotionized pad; which you throw away after using. Jordan Marsh has the best looking twill reversibles for the little girl who wears anywhere from a size 8 to a 14. For $10.95. Very tailored, with a zipper front. And for true elegance (to say nothing of refreshment), try flipping a few drops of Alexander de Markoff's new Water Nymph toilet water on your wrists and in the palms of your hands. There's a bottle for $1.25, all nestling in the keenest looking wooden box with a tricky slide opening. The bottle is etched with water nymph silhouettes, holding up the famous De Markoff crown. At C. Crawford Hollidge's.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Prince Edward Island Tested For Prospect of Oil Deposits

Foreign Trade Flashes

American interests are making a geophysical survey of Prince Edward Island in search of petroleum deposits, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Seismograph machines, set in drill holes, record vibrations of dynamite explosions from which are plotted formations that may contain oil reservoirs, he said. If the results of the survey warrant, a well is to be sunk about 12,000 feet, Mr. Smith said. A geological survey of Prince Edward Island, and the Nova Scotia coast bordering on the Strait of Northumberland, was carried out in the early twenties, with the result that geologists came to the conclusion that there were definite indications that oil existed in the province.

Peruvian Rice Crop

With the aim of stimulating production, the Government of Peru announces that it will buy any excess that may result from the next crop of rice. The prices to be paid will be determined on the basis of a fixed schedule now in effect, pursuant to the decree of October, 1937, which established rules governing wholesale and retail operations. Rice is an important food staple with the masses of the Peruvian population, and for many years the policy of the Government has been toward the dual objective of achieving domestic self-sufficiency and controlling the price to the consumer.

Cosmetics in Lithuania

After being off the market for several months, American soaps, face powders, lotion and make-up articles are again being sold in Lithuania. The American toiletries offered there have been reexported from Germany, it is understood. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, American toilet preparations had attained considerable popularity in Lithuania, and sales were increasing steadily.

Drying Oil From Brazil

Stimulated by high world prices for paint and varnish drying oils, Brazil's exports of oiticica oil advanced 500 per cent in quantity during the past three years to a total of 20,000,000 pounds in 1939. The oiticica nut from which the oil is obtained grows wild in Brazil, and the high prices which have obtained during the past two years have encouraged nut gatherers to go farther afield, thus increasing the output. More than 90 per cent of Brazil's oil is exported to the United States.

Raw Material for Spray

Brazil may be looked upon as a potential source for pyrethrum flowers, important in the making of insecticide. It has been shown that the crop can be profitably grown. Hitherto the bulk of Brazilian production has been used by manufacturers of household fly sprays, at home, and little has come north. Imports of pyrethrum flowers into the United States in 1939 amounted to 13,569,300 pounds, valued at $3,173,600. Of this total, 56 per cent originated in Japan and 40 per cent in Kenya Colony in Africa.

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Red Sox and Bees Hold Interest—Former Navy Secretary Features Yachting

Local Clubs Prominent In Major League Races

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Red Sox staying close to the leaders in the American League and the Bees holding a .750 pace for the week in the National, baseball interest locally has reached a new high for the second half of the season. The schedule is fading fast, but as they were only 5½ games behind the Tigers and Indians this morning, the Red Sox were still prominent threats in the pennant race. The Bees, although deep in the second division, figure to produce some hair-raising upsets in these final six weeks.

During the past week, which ended with yesterday's games, the Red Sox came up with five victories in eight starts and moved in closer to the pace setters. Manager Joe Cronin's pitching is yet unsteady and his offense seems to lack its early-season power, but as long as the Indians and Tigers continue to stay under a .600 gait, he is a factor in the race.

Sox Meet Yanks

Today the Red Sox are idle, but tomorrow they open a four-game series at Yankee Stadium. Although the Yanks were rather easy for Cronin during his recent Fenway Park stand, the world champs are rallying again and could be troublesome in their own back yard. This Stadium series may be a big one for the Sox.

Only the Pittsburgh Pirates overshadowed the Bees in the National League through the seven-day period. The Buccaneers, who are back in the first division after a long uphill battle, captured six out of seven. Casey Stengel's young team took six out of eight. More than 24,000 fans turned out yesterday at the Hive to watch the Swarm split with the pennant-minded Dodgers. Stengel has now won 10 of his most recent 14 starts and tomorrow tackles the Giants in a four-game set here.

Rowell Hitting

The Bees have looked like world titleholders in recent contests, and it is a pity they are 10½ engagements behind the sixth-place Cardinals. Stengel's pitching has been brilliant and his offense, paced by 'Bama Rowell, is gaining the respect of all rivals. At an unofficial .331 early today, Rowell was within a lone point of Giant Harry Danning, who leads National League hitters. Bostonians can watch this individual offensive battle at the Hive during the next three days. The series calls for a single tomorrow, a double-header on Wednesday, and another single on Thursday. Early next week the Bees begin their final tour of the West.

In the first division of the senior league, we find the Cincinnati Reds clinging to a reduced five-game advantage. On paper, Bill McKechnie still has the best club in the circuit, but the Dodgers will not be shaken off. The Brooks keep hustling and pushing ahead, unanimously confident that they can win.

In the American League, we discover the Yankees in the second division, barely above the .500 mark. Joe McCarthy's only concern now seems to be a first-division struggle with the Chicago White Sox.

All eyes are on Cleveland today, where the Indians entertain the Tigers in one of those "crucial" series. The clubs were tied as they took the field. A majority of American League critics and players are inclined to favor the Tigers in this torrid race. The Bengals are leading the majors in batting. But at times the Cleveland balance makes them look immense. Their ace in the stretch is young Bobby Feller. He may be just the boy to pull them through.

The Tigers were compiling a fair weekly record until they ran up against the White Sox yesterday at Comiskey Park. After dropping a pair to Jimmy Dykes, Del Baker closed the seven-day period with four won and four lost, as compared with Cleveland's five and four.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Giants have a commanding lead over the Bees for the season, but Stengel has taken two of his last three starts with Bill Terry . . . Bill Posedel pitched the Hive opener yesterday and emerged with his seventh win . . . He was aided late in the game by Dick Coffman . . . Vito Tamulis, former Boston English High School southpaw, gave the Dodgers a split for the day by blanking the locals in the second game . . . Lack of runs beat the Red Sox yesterday . . . Lefty Grove cut the Washington attack down to a pair of markers, but the Sox made only one facing young Sid Hudson.

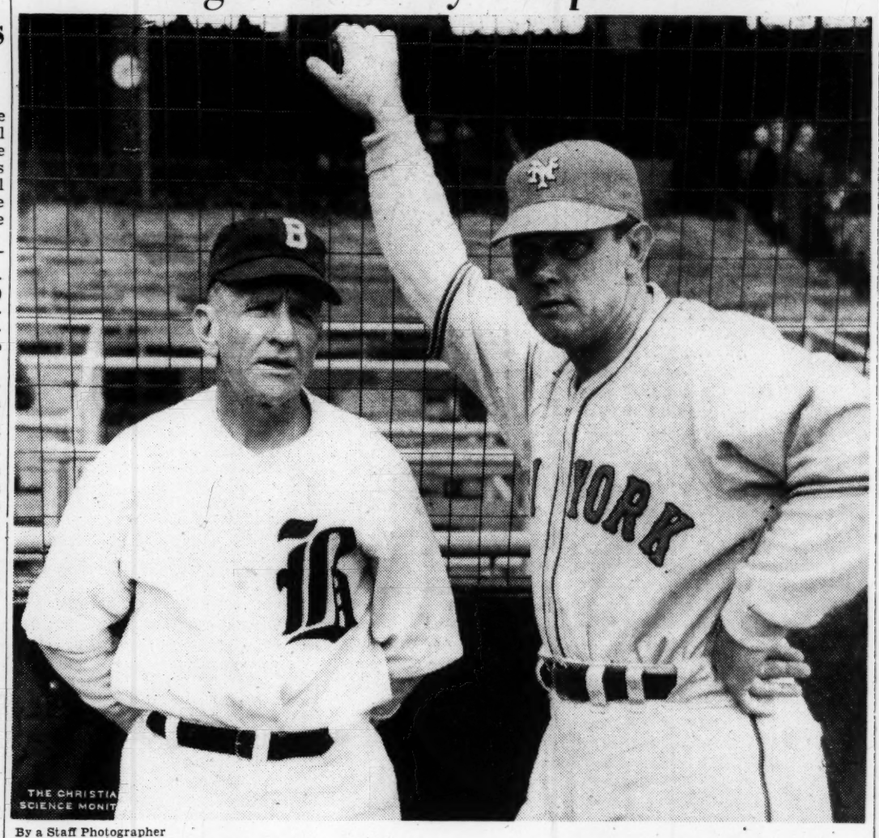
New Auto Mark

THOMPSON, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Bill Holland, New Rochelle, N. Y., automobile racer, set a new world's record for 25 miles on a half-mile track at the Thompson Speedway yesterday by winning the 50-lap feature event in 22 minutes, 36 seconds.

Joe Sanco of Irvington, N. J., placed second and Hank Rogers of Fords, N. J., third.

Bobby Sall of Patterson, N. J., won the first, 10-lap preliminary race in 4:22:39.

Stengel and Terry Compare Notes



By a Staff Photographer

Casey Stengel and Bill Terry, who direct the field operations of the Bees and Giants, respectively, meet tomorrow in a four-game Hive series. The set calls for a Wednesday double-header. Terry is holding third place in the National League and Stengel is seventh, but the Bees have been moving along in high gear lately and expect to take the New Yorkers.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

National League

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

St. Louis at Chicago.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Washington at Philadelphia (night).
Boston at New York (2).

Vermont Titlists

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Norton Company baseball team of this city, yesterday won the Massachusetts-Vermont semi-pro title, by taking a doubleheader, 10-6 and 3-0 from the Burlington, Vermont Wizards.

Splitting the Fairways

A total of 116 golfers under the age of 21 will tee off tomorrow morning at Wollaston Golf Club in search of the State junior title, now held by Ted Tabor of Vesper, the 20-year-old Dartmouth senior.

Tabor will top a long list of prominent junior players who form one of the strongest fields in recent years. If he hopes to repeat, the Vesper junior member must stride by such outstanding notables as Ed Franzein of Bellevue, medalist and runner-up last year; Ernie Doherty of Woburn, State caddie champion; Jim Danahy of Blue Hill, semifinalist last year, and Joe Monahan Jr., of Belmont.

Paul Missing

In all, 14 of last year's qualifiers have entered this year's event, with only David Paul of Bear Hill, semifinalist, and Ted Adams of South Shore, last year's State champion, among the notable absentees. Adams has not competed in the junior tournament since he became senior champion, while Paul is attending summer school away from Boston.

Last year's qualifiers who have returned this year include John Sides of Wellesley, who scored a hole-in-one in the recent State amateur at Salem, Joe Walsh of Walpole, Gerry Davis of Harvard and The Country Club, Walter Beckjord of Brae Burn, Ned Tuckerman of Cohasset, George Curley of Albermarle, Art Sullivan of Happy Valley, Eddie Anderson of Blue Hill, Arthur Tarlow of Thorny Lea, Roger Bissell of Blue Hill, and Draper Woodfin of Oakley. Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, who is just 17, may figure in the contention this year, as he has qualified in both the State and New England amateurs.

There will be an 18-hole qualifying test tomorrow, with the low 32 scorers advancing to match play which will continue to the final Friday morning. All matches will be at 18 holes. For the low 16 boys under 17 years of age who fail to make the junior qualifying deadline, there will be a sub-junior championship division.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association has announced that entries for the State caddie championship will close tomorrow at the M. G. A.'s headquarters at 101 Milk Street. The tournament, for caddies who have not yet reached their 18th birthday, will be held at Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy, Aug. 20. No more than two caddies may represent a member club.

* * *

Walter Whitehead, Jr., and Dick Johnson of Tedesco climaxed five years of campaigning as a team Saturday when they won the 25th annual invitation four-ball tournament at Essex County Club. The two defeated Standish Van Voorhis and Meredith Talbot of the home club 2 and 1 in the 18-hole final.

* * *

Bobby Knowles of The Country Club and Billy McPhail of Wollaston overcame a three-down deficit at the sixth hole yesterday to defeat Medalists Ted Bishop and Ed Wyner of Woodland in the final of the invitation four-ball tournament at Oakley Country Club. Knowles, who teamed with Clubmate Ted Crocker last week to win the Bretton Woods four-ball tourney, returned to the clubhouse with a sparkling 69, which included five birdies. In the morning's semifinals, Knowles and McPhail eliminated Ed Peterson of Concord and Roger Wattles of Oakley 5 and 4, while Bishop and Wyner defeated Clark Hodder of Framingham and Henry Rousseau of Oakley 4 and 3.

* * *

Fred Hannon of South Shore toured Plymouth Country Club's course in 74 yesterday to win the seventh annual Hornblower Trophy tournament. Harold Goodwin, last year's winner, finished second with a 76.

* * *

Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A., has announced that entries for the national amateur golf championship will close tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Entries, which must be filed on U. S. G. A. forms, must also be received at the U. S. G. A. office in New York before that time. The tournament will be played at the Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 9-14.

Semi-Pro Champions

BLACKSTONE, R. I., Aug. 11 (AP)—The American Wringer-Taft Pierce Combines of Woonsocket, R. I., hammered two pitchers for 15 hits yesterday as they drubbed the Seymour Alumni of Connecticut, 11-1, to annex the Rhode Island-Connecticut semi-pro baseball championship. The victory qualified the Woonsocket nine to represent this section in the national semi-pro tournament to be held later this month at Kansas. It was the Combines' third-straight victory over the Seymour aggregation.

Yale Swimmer

QUINCY, Ill. (AP)—Swimming 10 miles in choppy water, Rene Chouteau of St. Louis, a student at Yale University, won the La Grange-to-Quincy Marathon for the third successive year in 2h. 54m.

The Bird and Son softball team of Norwood beat the Giroux Club of Somerville 6—0 yesterday to win the final of the elimination tournament conducted by the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association and qualify for the world's championships to be held in Detroit in September. J. Cooke, the winning pitcher, allowed but four hits and issued no passes.

Father-Son Entries In At Longwood

While national tennis puts a double focus on the women at Manchester where the Essex County tournament starts tomorrow and at Newport where the 24th Casino tourney opened today, local tennis followers, anxious to see their favorite netmen and women in action, await for Longwood Cricket Club's National Doubles tournament to start next Monday.

With entries slowly arriving in the men's and women's divisions as usual, father and son teams have already included all four tandems that reached last year's semifinals.

Heading the list are the Mulloys of Coral Gables, Florida, Gardnar and R. B., who won a year ago; the Neilsons, Arthur Sr., and Jr.; the Mannetts, A. R. and Lawton; and the Clothiers, William J. (1906 U. S. singles champion) and William J., 2d.

Percy T. Jones, Southern California's energetic secretary, reports to Chairman Irving C. Wright of the National Doubles Committee that 30 members of the western organization will compete in the tourney.

This large representation from the "Sunshine State" overshadows all other sections in number as well as quality. Some extremely promising young singles and doubles combinations have been developed almost "overnight," and local fans will be amazed to see the difference of play.

Among the positive entries received are Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, outstanding new combination this season. Schroeder, national junior champion a year ago, and Kramer, who teamed with Joe Hunt in the Davis Cup doubles last season, have won a majority of this summer's tournaments together, and will undoubtedly be ranked high when the committee begins the seedings.

Other entries received are George Toley, now of the Coast and formerly of New York, teamed with Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sidney Wood and Frank Shields, the veteran combination of New York and Hollywood; and the probable favorites, National Champion Bobby Riggs with Welby Van Horn, promising youngster of a year ago who has disappointed this year.

There are few teams which can be called veteran combinations this season. But this does not hide the color of the tourney.

Wildcat Coach Not Complaining About Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Coach George Sauer will have no complaint to make about the number of lettermen returning to the University of New Hampshire squad this fall.

Unless some of them fail to report at the start of training camp, Sept. 3, the Wildcat coach will have 15 insignia wearers on hand.

The numbers are fairly evenly divided among positions with the exception of guard, which boasts only one. There are five backs, four ends, three tackles, and two centers listed.

Little pessimism will be evident on the New Hampshire grid front unless the unexpected materializes. Sauer said recently that if he can find a tackle as clever and aggressive as the graduated Ario Piertti he will be able to make a number of rash predictions. One of the implied foretellings is that New Hampshire's record will be better than in the last two rather dreary years.

Adams Outstanding Skipper Of Marblehead Race Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 12 The climactic yachting event of the year, Marblehead Race Week, is over, so that anything around Massachusetts Bay ports from now on can be regarded as anti-climactic.

It will be specially anti-climactic following in the wake of this year's race week which is already being claimed as the most highly successful of recent midsummer canvas classics.

First of all, it marked another highlight in the colorful career of America's greatest up-the-wind skipper, Cohasset's Charles Francis Adams. Seven straight races—not even one second—marked the record of the former Secretary of the Navy over the last week, brushing out a whitewash that justly warranted him the annual Leonard Munn Fowl Trophy awarded by Marblehead Race Committee to the outstanding yachtsman of the week.

Johnny Arms Tops

There were other top helmsmen that ordinarly would bear serious consideration had not Adams cleaned rival Eight Meters from the sea lanes with his Thisbe.

John Taylor Arms, III, was one of them. The visiting son of the famous painter hailing from Central Long Island Sound topped Star Class skippers by the grandiose total of 20 points as he captured one of the most coveted sailing trophies of the week, the Charles Francis Adams Trophy, donated significantly enough, by this year's most outstanding skipper.

Arms led Gifford Beal of Cape Ann, while another visiting yachtsman, William T. Kelley from Nantucket, was in third berth.

Martin Scores

The William L. Carleton Trophy, annually raced for by a different class, was won this season by Charles L. Martin of Swampscott in the Yankee Dory class. Although Arthur E. Ogden's Soami from Squantum Yacht Club provided close competition in the early race of the week, Martin's consistency far overshadowed Ogden, as the latter sagged badly twice. In fact, G. Barber Dunwoody, former North Shore junior champion, barely edged Ogden for second place in the week's standing.

Other outstanding skippers of the week were John Lawrence who continued his conquests in the Thirty Square Meter Class with his Moose; Jimmy Bonney, top helmsman with his Wiwona in the Indian Class; Clark Shepard, who won all seven races in the "Dollar-Tens," and the Pleon junior regatta for his eighth win of the week.

Except for the single Boston Yacht Club race, in which he placed second on a fluke at the finish line, Lawrence won the other series, Eastern and Corinthian, and was well ahead of Thirty rivals in the week's total. Next in line was Lincoln Davis, Jr., who sailed his Roulette II to the Boston win, and although eclipsed by the Roosevelt Bowl champion, Lawrence, gave a creditable week's showing.

Bonney Takes Indians

Bonney captured his second Marblehead Race Week Indian Class championship with another consistent performance as he managed a nine-point lead over Dean Lewis' Pelican, last year's champion.

The close competition of this class always warrants attention in a series of this nature, but the consistent performances of these two young skippers, Bonney and Lewis, in a class of veterans and polished yachtsmen of expert experience is worth more than bouquets.

Lewis won last year, and Bonney was runner-up. Bonney won this year, and Lewis was runner-up!

Shepard Duplicates

Shepard's duplication of Adams' feat in the new 110 Class was increasingly notable inasmuch as he won an eighth encounter in the same class a week ago Sunday in the Pleon annual junior regatta.

Young Shepard all year has ruled the "Dollar-Tens," but race week found added competition in Jack Woods, M. I. T. sailing professor, and many others; but the additional entries only seemed to spur young Shepard on to further conquests.

* * *

A visiting yachtsman from Winchester's inland waterways, Richard Merrow, licked two of the best Boston Bay skippers, Harry McDonough and Jimmy Wills, to gain the New England championship trophy in the Snipe Class.

* * *

Not to be forgotten in features of the week, was the weather! For the first time in many years, Marblehead Race Week yachtsmen were without a squall. Except for Wednesday and Thursday, the wind was better than moderate, with Tuesday's final Eastern race topping all other days for air.

* * *

When Eastern Yacht Club inaugurated this year's mid-summer event a week ago Saturday with 415 craft, everybody closely connected with race week expected a record fleet that would surpass the high day's total of 432 established in 1937.

But although many fine racing days were provided the yachtsmen, the nearest to 415 was the 411 craft that participated in the Boston race.

* * *

George O'Day and Caleb Loring, Jr., gained the finals in the annual Brutal Beast tournament which started yesterday here off the Pleon Yacht Club, and were scheduled to meet today in a two out of three race series for the championship.

O'Day, former champion, and Loring, who won the Corinthian series in the International One-Designs this week, reached the finals by defeating John McBeath and Daniel R. Pinkham, respectively.

Sports Around the Hub

North and South Shore Yachting

Yachting will hold definite North and South Shore interest this week, when the Eastern Yacht Club Challenge Cup series for Eight Meters, and the Ladies' Plate series for Thirty Square Meters get under way off Marblehead and the South Shore junior yacht racing championship begins off Squantum Yacht Club, Quincy Bay, tomorrow.

* * *

Sunday finds the Boston Bay inter-club fleet gathering at Squantum Yacht Club for the first time this season in a regatta counting for inter-club points.

* * *

Week end races at Marblehead find the first race of the second series under Eastern banners, the regular Sunday series of the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Guy Lowell Cup race for handicap boats also on Sunday.

* * *

Bill Nolan, 26-year-old Charlestown truck driver, yesterday won the Boston Light to South Boston swim and sliced a half-hour from the record set by Joe Nunan last year. Nolan covered the five and three-quarters miles grind in two hours and 50 minutes. Placing second behind Nolan, who finished the race for the first time in four previous attempts, was Melvin Dulong, life guard from Woburn. Dulong came in more than one half-hour behind the winner. Russell Doucette of Squantum, a former winner, was third. None of the other 13 starters finished.

* * *

Scoring a total of 34 points, Needham Canoe Club won the Metropolitan sprint championships on the Charles River yesterday. Crescent of Waltham was second with 23 points, Samoste of West Roxbury third with 17, Dedham fourth with 14, and Breed of Dedham fifth with six.

* * *

The second annual open track meet for girls, under auspices of the Track Club of the Newton Y. M. C. A., will be held next Wednesday evening. Entries have been received from the Red Diamond Club and the Bunker Hill Girls' Club. In addition, Marilyn MacLean of Lunenburg, present N. E. A. A. A. U. running high and broad jump champion, will compete.

* * *

Paul Guibord of Melrose defeated Phil Dunham of Brattleboro, Vt., 6—2, 6—2, yesterday, to advance to the quarterfinal round of the Vermont open tennis tournament. Guibord, seeded No. 1, led the parade of stars to the higher brackets. Others included Bill McGehee of New Orleans, Fred Guild of New York, Everett Collins of Longmeadow, Mass., and Harold Freedman of Springfield.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Sport program	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"March of Childhood"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Travel America"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Dave Dennis's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Dave Dennis's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns's Orch.	James Brennan, talk	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Yankee Swapper"	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 Music Quiz	interviews	White; orchestra	program	"Waltz Time"
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	Symphonic Orchestra; A.	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Shelton; War news	Round	Wallenstein, conductor	Toronto Symphony Band	Studio program
9:00 "Forecast"; Alan	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mowbray; E. E.	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 Horton in "Leave	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Goldman Band Concert.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 It to Jeeves"; or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Goldman Band Concert.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 News of the War	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Housing and Defense"	The Argentines
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms; orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	"Famous Naval Men"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Hill billy group
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Music; Hum and Strum	By Kathleen Norris	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Drama; music	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Johnson Family"	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; talk	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Adult Recreation"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Valiant Lady"	Local sport program	Ann Demerjian, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees-New York Giants	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-New York Giants	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees-New York Giants	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-New York Giants	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	Rep. Marcantonio, N. Y.	News Roundup	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Clarence Ferhman's Or.	W. Williams, comment	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Florence Birmingham	"Eton Boys"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	Music: variety	soloist; chorus	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cats 'n' Jammers";	Sport program
8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	swing session	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana";	Popular quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers";	"Meredith, Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	"Summer Pastime";	Raymond Gram Swing.	"Five Star News"
10:15 "Public Affairs"	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 News of the War	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail"; so-	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	house"; variety	loist; orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Five Star News"

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Aug. 13

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Light Music. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"This Is Radio Budapest Calling." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22meg., 29.5m.
London 9:15 p. m.—"Hi, Gang!" Variety. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Modernized Japanese Folk Songs. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Cetra Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North America. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"To Talk of Many Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs may be subject to change.

Clever Combination

By a Staff Photographer

Charles Francis Adams and Thisbe (above) proved an unbeatable team last week during Marblehead Race Week as Adams was awarded the Leonard Munn Fowle Trophy for the week's outstanding skipper after winning seven races without defeat.

Cleveland and Detroit Open Important Series on Former's Home Grounds Today

Two Clubs Are Now in Tie For Top Position in Race

By the Associated Press

Oscar Vitt was in the happy position of being able to send Bob Feller, the best pitcher in the business, to the mound today as his Cleveland Indians opened an important two-game series against the Detroit Tigers, at Cleveland.

The two clubs fought their way into a tie for the American League lead yesterday, each with 64 wins and 44 losses, and the outcome of their battles today and tomorrow might have a vital bearing on the race. After all, it's getting along in the summer, when pace setters begin to crack.

Gorsica for Tigers

With Feller firing them across for the Indians and trying to rack up his twentieth victory of the year, Manager Del Baker of the Tigers was forced to call upon John Gorsica, his freshman ace, who has won 7 and lost 5. He didn't have a veteran star ready for duty.

Should Feller win today and put the Indians out in front, it would not be surprising to see Vitt begin pitching his boy wonder out of turn and giving him frequent relief assignments in a determined effort to widen his lead and stay in front to the wire.

The Tigers suffered two losses to the Chicago White Sox yesterday, each by scores of 4 to 3, to lose the leadership. The Sox knocked ace Buck Newsom from the hill in the first and beat Tommy Bridges in the nightcap, despite homers by Hank Greenberg and Rudy York.

Split With Browns

Cleveland gained a full game by splitting with the St. Louis Browns. Al Milnar scored his fifteenth win as the Indians took the first game, 12 to 4, but the Browns came back to knock Johnny Allen and Al Smith from the hill and capture the second, 7 to 6. Walt Judnich hit his twenty-second homer of the year for the Browns.

A brilliant youngster and a game veteran waged a thrilling mound duel at Washington, and in the end young Sid Hudson of the Senators beat Lefty Grove of the Red Sox, 2 to 1. Hudson gave five hits and drove across a run to score his tenth victory.

The Yankees made it three straight over the Philadelphia Athletics when Joe Gordon slapped a home run into the left field stands in the eleventh. Atley Donald pitched the last two innings for the Yanks and struck out five batters.

Reds Drop Two

Cincinnati's National League lead was whittled to five games as the champions bowed to the St. Louis Cardinals twice, 3 to 2 and 3 to 1. Mort Cooper set the Reds down with two hits to beat Paul Derringer in the first, and Lon Warneke cut them down in the second. Enos Slaughter's two-run homer decided the opener.

Brooklyn gained a game by splitting with the Boston Bees. Bill Posedel, a former teammate, took the Dodgers, 3 to 2, in the first, but Lefty Vito Tamulis blanked the Bees, 3 to 0, to make it a draw for the day.

Frankie Frisch's amazing Pittsburghers scored twice over the Chicago Cubs, 7 to 3 and 5 to 1, vaulting into fourth place only two games back of the New York Giants. The Pirates have won 10 of their last 11 starts and are red hot. But they probably have too much ground to make up—some 13½ games.

The Phillies and the Giants broke even at Shibe Park. Kirby Higbe snapped a nine-game losing streak for the Phils when he beat the Giants, 2 to 0, in the opener. Hal Schumacher then pitched an equally artistic victory for the Giants, 8 to 2, as he set the Phils down with three hits.

Purse Is Doubled For Los Angeles Golf Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The 16th annual Los Angeles open golf tournament next Jan. 3-6 at Riviera Country Club in the heart of an exclusive residential area populated largely by Hollywood film stars, will be a $10,000 event!

Directors of the sponsoring Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce have ratified the golf committee's plan to increase the purse from $5,000 and to glamorize the West's ranking tournament by use of "name bands," film actress scorers, and a "grand golf ball" in the club's beautiful crystal ballroom the night preceding start of play in which National Open Champion Lawson Little will defend his Los Angeles open title.

Late this month, season tickets will be placed on sale until Dec. 15 for $1.65. Daily tickets bought after that date will range from $1.10 to $2.20 each.

Ames Grid Men Make High-Grade Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—The old adage about football players having brawn but few brains didn't hold true for the lettermen of the Iowa State football squad, according to their grades for the spring quarter.

The 15 lettermen who were in school the spring term had an average of approximately 2.3. Included in the marks were 17 hours of A, 86 of B and 93 of C, while only 3 hours of failure were received by the group. The 15 men carried an average of 16.6 hours for the term, as well as participating in spring football.

Top student of the group is Melvin Happe, who plays tackle. Happe, who is an agricultural engineer, had an average of 3.36 for the 14 hours of work he carried. In addition to his studies, Happe also worked and paid his entire school expenses.

Bill Lechtenberg, electrical engineer from Sioux City, who plays left halfback had a 3.25 average for second honors.

Mason City Man Named To Ames Publicity Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Alfred T. Mitchell, sports editor of the Mason City Globe-Gazette, has been appointed to a position in charge of sports publicity at Iowa State College, George F. Veenker, director of athletics here, announced.

Mitchell has served as sports editor of the Globe-Gazette since 1933 including two years as sports editor for radio station KGLO at Mason City. He is a graduate of Rockford High School and received a certificate in journalism at the State University of Iowa in 1933.

He will report for his new duties at Iowa State College Aug. 1.

Concentration Periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University's new football coach, Ray Morrison, expects to start "concentration periods" for the candidates for the Temple University football team as soon as fall practice gets under way the first week of September. The signal callers will be subjected to cross-examinations by the head coach and his assistants to find out how much football they retained over the summer months.

Morrison, who took over the Temple coaching reins last spring, is not going to overlook any angle in order to develop a successful aggregation during his first year at the helm. In 1939, Temple football hit a new low when only two games in nine starts were won. Morrison is hoping to develop a team that will win four or five contests of the nine-game schedule.

Australian Ace —By Pap'

Jim FERRIER
—AUSTRALIA'S OPEN and AMATEUR CHAMPION GIVES THE NATIONAL AMATEUR TITLE TOURNAMENT AN INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR
HE SHOT A 66 IN THE OPENING ROUND OF THE RECENT CHICAGO OPEN
THEY OUGHT TO MAKE THE HOLES LARGER, TOO
FERRIER HAS HAD TO REMODEL HIS GAME BECAUSE OF THE LARGER BALL USED IN THIS COUNTRY
PAP'

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The war in Europe had stripped the national golf championship of international flavor until Jim Ferrier, the handsome Australian amateur and open title holder, decided to come over and match strokes with the top flight Americans.

Ferrier, a towering gent of feet, 3 inches, who weighs well over 200 pounds, has been tuning up his game in mid-western tournaments until it appears that he may give the lads a bit of an argument when the title is decided over the Winged Foot course in a few weeks.

By way of showing his fitness for the big test, Ferrier fashioned a fancy 66 to lead the field in the opening round of the Chicago open. Pacing a field of outstanding professional and amateur aces —among them Lawson Little, the national open champion, Porky Oliver, Ralph Guldahl, Dick Metz, Johnny Revolta and Johnny Bulla—even for the first round was no mean feat.

Upon arrival here Ferrier found that he had to remodel his entire game. In the first place, the long ocean trip from Australia had spoiled his swing. Naturally an upright swinger, he discovered on his arrival that the practice aboard the rolling pitching ship had changed his swing to something very flat.

The larger ball used in this country presented another problem. Ferrier found the shallow-faced woods and old irons he had been using entirely unsatisfactory with the larger ball. There followed a long siege of practice to accustom himself to new clubs and even after weeks of practice James finds it difficult to putt the big ball with his usual accuracy. The greens, too, presented a problem to be mastered.

How well Ferrier has overcome these obstacles can be gathered from his showing in the Chicago open. A 66 is better than fair shooting for a green hand.

—Pap'

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 11

International League

Rochester 3-3, Jersey City 2-5.
Syracuse 14-7, Toronto 3-6.
Buffalo 6-5, Montreal 4-3.
Baltimore 5-3, Newark 4-10 (first 16 innings).

American Association

Louisville 4-8, Toledo 2-9.
Minneapolis 6-10, Milwaukee 5-3.
St. Paul 5-2, Kansas City 1-0.
Columbus 3-4, Indianapolis 2-18.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6-3, San Diego 4-10.
Seattle 4-12, Hollywood 1-1.
Oakland 12-3, Portland 2-1.
Sacramento 6-7, Los Angeles 3-3.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 1-4, Tulsa 0-3.
Fort Worth 8-5, Dallas 4-7.
Beaumont 3-0, Shreveport 1-2.
Houston 4-3, San Antonio 2-1.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6-1, Little Rock 5-1 (first 10 innings, second 5 innings tie).
Nashville 7-4, Memphis 5-0.
Birmingham 2-7, Chattanooga 1-6
Atlanta 9, New Orleans 2.

Eastern League

Albany 3-1, Binghamton 2-3.
Scranton 4-0, Wilkes-Barre 1-2.
Williamsport 5-2, Elmira 3-4.
Springfield 5-4, Hartford 4-5.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	66	36	.647	....
Brooklyn	62	42	.596	5
New York	53	46	.535	11½
Pittsburgh	51	49	.510	14
Chicago	54	53	.505	14½
St. Louis	49	52	.485	16½
Boston	39	63	.382	27
Philadelphia	33	66	.333	31½

Results Aug. 10

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.

Results Aug. 11

Philadelphia 2, New York 0.
New York 8, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 0.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

RYE, N. Y.—Bobby Riggs wins Eastern grass courts tennis championship for fourth-straight year, beating Don McNeill, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; Alice Marble routs Helen Jacobs, 6—1, 6—0, in women's final; Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff down McNeill and Frankie Parker, 6—4, 6—3, 19—21, 6—2, in doubles; Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey beat Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, 6—4, 6—3.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Mike Turnesa wins Vermont open golf with 72-hole score of 281, one ahead of Jack Petroni.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Ray Billows defeats Tommy Goodwin, 2 and 1, in 36-hole final of Eastern amateur golf championship.

CULVER, Ind.—Bobby Carrothers, Coronado, Calif., wins national junior tennis title, beating Earl Bartlett, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5; Bobby Falkenburg, Hollywood, beats Jim Brink, Seattle, 8—6, 6—3, for boys' championship.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., wins national 12-gauge skeet shooting championship, beating Alex Kerr, Los Angeles, and F. S. Hawkins, Dallas, in shootoff after breaking 249 out of 250 targets. Hawkins wins all-around title with 544 aggregate; Patricia Laursen takes women's title.

VENTNOR, N. J.—Izzy Bellis, former U. of Pennsylvania captain, wins third-straight Middle States coast tennis title, stopping Don Richardson, Hill Top, Pa., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0. Peggy Walsh of Philadelphia wins women's singles.

PORTLAND, Maine — Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., defeats Joe Abrams of New York in finals of Maine tennis tourney, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

CLEVELAND—Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., wins Class C large motor event covering five miles in 6:45.4 as National Outboard Association opened two-day regatta.

Pro Grid Training Begins

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—There's nothing as useless to a pro football rookie as last year's scrapbook—a fact appreciated by at least one of the recruits to the money circuit, Lloyd Madden, of Colorado School of Mines.

In case you've forgotten, Madden, 180-pound halfback, led the Nation in scoring last fall, rolling up 141 points, a total which surpassed the scoring record set by Whizzer White of Colorado in 1937.

No Records

But that's all ancient history now, and Madden knows it.

"Scoring records this year? I guess not!" says Madden as he begins working for a spot with the Chicago Cardinals. "I'm in a tougher league now. I'll be thankful if they'll just let me play."

Which doubtless expressed the sentiments of more than a hundred yearlings seeking to capitalize on their football prowess in the National League. Practically all of the big-name seniors of 1939 are tabbed for pro service, including such headliners as George Cafego of Tennessee, Grenny Lansdell, and Harry Smith, Southern California, John Schiechl, Santa Clara, and Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons.

Lure of Game

A few, such as Nile Kinnick, Iowa's superlative triple threater, and Clemson's Banks McFadden, have been drafted, but have given no definite indication of their intentions.

The scope of the lure of the pro game, however, is indicated by the fact that 47 of the 72 collegians chosen for the All-Star game Aug. 29 were picked in the draft last winter, and all but a handful are candidates for pro positions.

Training Begins

With the opening of the league title fight only a month away, all of the clubs are in training or will be shortly. The Washington Redskins began last week in faraway Spokane, Wash., and the Chicago Cards and Philadelphia Eagles already have started practice, too.

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh began today, and the highly-rated Chicago Bears and Green Bay Packers, defending champions, will start tomorrow. Detroit and Cleveland join the parade Wednesday and the New York Giants, eastern division champions, complete the list with their initial drills Thursday.

Billows Wins Eastern

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, who has been runner up for the national amateur golf championship two of the past three years, captured the Eastern amateur title yesterday and just about established himself as the East's No. 1 amateur golfer for this season.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	64	44	.593	....
Detroit	64	44	.593	....
Boston	58	49	.542	5½
Chicago	53	50	.515	8½
New York	53	51	.510	9
Washington	47	59	.443	16
St. Louis	46	64	.418	19
Philadelphia	40	64	.385	22

Results Aug. 10

Boston 3, Washington 0.
Detroit 5, Chicago 2.
New York 13, Philadelphia 0.
Only games played.

Results Aug. 11

Cleveland 12, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 7, Cleveland 6.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6 (11 innings).
Washington 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

Bobby Riggs Not Through Yet—McNeill

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Do not let Bobby Riggs' ridiculous duck waddle and his boyish manners disarm you. They hide one of the shrewdest brains in tennis.

Ask Don McNeill, the National Clay Courts champion, who was almost ready to feel sorry for the supposedly-slipping national champion before they took to the courts for the Eastern Grass Courts final yesterday.

For Don was the gallery idol, the man who was to deliver tennis from a champion who has not exactly been overwhelmed with popularity. But Don was victimized by Riggs 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4 simply because the little guy is able to visualize every opponent's weakness, and is fully able to rise to whatever occasion presents itself.

Riggs's Headwork

For a slugger like McNeill, the Riggs brain has figured out the answer—steadiness. He covered worlds of court, returning shot after shot until Don's durability wore out. Bobby chances recklessly on occasion—and he never chokes up when a match point is staring him in the face.

Tennis titans thought they saw the end of the Riggs reign when Frank Kovacs almost beat him at Seabright and then did it at Southampton. But as the tennis tourists headed today for the Newport and Manchester tournaments, they had to admit that there is no one player on the horizon who can wrest Bobby's crown away from him at the nationals in Forest Hills—unless the unpredictable Riggs decides to toss it away.

Likes Limelight

And Bobby likes the limelight too much to do that. He is staying shy of Newport—just to sharpen up his offensive for the big show.

Spectacular as Bobby was in the finals he was not in it with America's other champion, blond Alice Marble. With the loss of but one set the Queen marched through the field, and crushed what may be the last serious bid of Helen Jacobs, four-time National Champion in the process.

The 6—1, 6—0 rout of Miss Jacobs impressed the swanky gallery with the fact that there isn't anyone on the horizon even able to extend Miss Marble.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Taft Wright, White Sox — His double in eighth inning of nightcap drove two runs across and handed the leading Detroit Tigers their second defeat of the day, 4 to 3.

Mort Cooper and Enos Slaughter, Cardinals — Cooper held Cincinnati to two hits and Slaughter hit homer with one on to beat the champions 3 to 2 in first game of twin victory.

Dick Lanahan, Pirates — Limited Cubs to four hits in second game as his club swept twin bill and vaulted into fourth place.

Joe Gordon, Yankees — His 11th home run beat Athletics, 7 to 6.

Vito Tamulis, Dodgers — Gained his team an even break for the day by blanking the Bees, 3 to 0, with six hits in the nightcap.

Kirby Higbe, Phillies, and Hal Schumacher, Giants — Pitched five-hit and three-hit games, respectively, as their teams split double-header.

Sid Hudson, Senators — Sensational rookie scored his 10th victory as he set the Red Sox down with five hits, 2 to 1.

Walt Judnich and Harlond Clift, Browns — Their home runs provided the winning margin as Cleveland was downed in the second game, 7 to 6.

Scottish Soccer

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP)—The Scottish soccer season opened Saturday—war notwithstanding.

There was a strong sprinkling of players from English clubs, reflecting the impossibility of assembling full Scottish line-ups. Many famous players were in uniform or engaged in war work.

England's soccer season begins Aug. 31.

Hawley Triumphs

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 12 (AP)—Top-seeded Don Hawley, of Orange, N. J., had little trouble yesterday in capturing the Bretton Woods invitation tennis tournament singles title, disposing of John Curtis,. of Ithaca, N. Y., 6—3, 0—6, 6—1, in the final match.

Hawley gained a second leg on the permanent trophy by his victory.

Dodgers Sign Pitcher

BRUNSWICK, Maine (AP)—Signing of Charlie Samaklis, Lewiston, pitcher for the semi-pro Brunswick town team, to a Brooklyn Dodger contract was made known here. Samaklis, who recently pitched a no-hitter against a Lawrence, Mass., nine, will report to the Dodgers next spring.

Jones in Exhibition

TORONTO (CP)—Bobby Jones, Atlanta, Ga., golfing star, will appear in an exhibition match here Aug. 22, proceeds from which will be used for war purposes, it was announced.

In his match here, which will be played at the Lambton course, Jones will meet three opponents yet to be named.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cincinnati beat St. Louis 8-4 to snap a 10-game winning streak as Bucky Walters registered his 20th mound victory.

Five Years Ago

Joe McCarthy and Joe Cronin, Managers of Yankees and Red Sox, fined $100 each for stalling tactics in second game of Aug. 8 double-header, which Yanks won 8-2 in five innings.

Stuhldreher Invites Only 50 For Wisconsin Grid Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—With only 50 candidates invited to return for practice Sept. 10, the 1940 University of Wisconsin football squad will again be the smallest, numerically, in the Big Ten. But "that's all there are," is Coach Harry Stuhldreher's terse comment.

The squad will include 10 seniors, 11 juniors and 29 sophomores. Moreover, there is still a question whether Claude York, a senior, will be able to play. Seven of the present squad were starters in the final 1939 game. They were Gordon Gile, Don Kolbusz, Dick Embick, Al Lorenz, Tom Farris, George Paskvan, and York. But with such a promising sophomore group, there is a general feeling that before November rolls around, Wisconsin will have a really young team—perhaps as many as five or six sophomores.

Stuhldreher knows he will be facing the toughest schedule ever presented to a Wisconsin team, but several factors seem to justify 1940 hopes. First and foremost, is the fact that this year's squad—including both backs and linemen—has shown more average speed than any since he came to Madison. Collectively, the group is an alert, active, speedy outfit.

Better Passing

A second source of encouragement is the improvement in his forward passers, whose ability to "hit the target" has been in marked contrast to the disappointing passing efforts of the 1939 team. A third reason for satisfaction this year is the clean, hard tackling and blocking in the spring drills.

This is not to say that there will not be real problems to solve. For example, there is not a single experienced candidate for the all-important center position and the guard and tackle replacements will be untried sophomores. There are more promising candidates for the "key" running position at left halfback than in past years—but the candidates must still prove their mettle in the fire of Big Ten competition.

On Credit Side

On the credit side, it is certain that, barring injuries, most of the veterans will play an improved game this fall—and players like George Paskvan, Dick Embick and Al Lorenz were outstanding a year ago. The backs and ends are certain to be faster. Big 200-pound Don Miller seemed to "find himself" last spring and may flash into unexpected brilliance. With veteran quarterbacks like Tom Ferris, Fred Gage, Johnny Tennant and Don Peterson, there should be no lack of capable leadership and this quartet will find the sophomores, Paul Bronson, Bob Diercks and Bob Lachenmaier, right on their heels.

So far as Wisconsin's 1940 schedule is concerned, there is not a game on the list in which the Badgers can let down for a second. Starting with Marquette, Oct. 5, they have to be ready to meet the strongest threat the Hilltoppers have made since 1935, when they won 33-0. At weekly intervals thereafter, Wisconsin will face Iowa, Northwestern, Purdue, Illinois, Columbia, Indiana and Minnesota, of which Iowa, Purdue and Columbia will be met on foreign fields.

From every Big Ten camp comes reports of stronger teams in prospect. Playing Columbia at New York, Wisconsin will meet powerful Blue and White elevens whose supporters make no secret of the fact that Coach Lou Little will be pointing for Wisconsin. Iowa, with an easy game to prepare them for the Badgers Oct. 12, will be riding the crest of the pent-up enthusiasm generated by their astonishingly successful 1939 season. Purdue is always tough for the Badgers, who have not won a game at Lafayette in 13 years and in the last 15 years have only twice defeated the Boilermakers. From the Twin Cities comes reports that Minnesota will have another juggernaut which may ride over all opponents.

Logan Follows in Footsteps Of Indiana Football Greats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — When James Logan, of Indianapolis, Indiana's 1939 football captain and "most valuable" player, takes his place in the starting line-up of the college All-Stars against the Green Bay Packers Aug. 29 at Chicago, he will follow in the footsteps of other Indiana stars who have won this same distinction.

Logan's selection by the fans assured Indiana University of having an ex-player in the starting line-up for the fourth consecutive year. Last year Bob Haak of Hammond, Hoosier tackle, was named to a starting post by the fans. In 1938, when Bo McMillin of Indiana was head coach of the All-Stars, Corby Davis of Lowell started the game at fullback. Vernon Huffman, of New Castle, Indiana's great passer, beat out Sammy Baugh of Texas Christian and Sid Wilkinson of Minnesota in the race for quarterback honors.

Twice Coach

With the exception of 1935, Indiana has had one or more players on every All-Star squad since the first in 1934, and twice McMillin has been an All-Star coach. He was an assistant to Bernie Bierman of Minnesota in 1936, and was head coach of the 1938 squad which beat the Washington Redskins, 28-16, in the most sensational victory won by the collegians since the first classic was played.

When the poll was started seven years ago, Bob Jones of Wabash, who had played both guard and fullback at Indiana under Coach E. C. Hayes, McMillin's predecessor, won a place on the squad. He did not start the game, but entered shortly after the kickoff, and turned in a spectacular performance at guard. Jones played through most of the game.

Ettore Antonini of Clinton, Indiana's end, played in the 1936 game. Huffman was the only Indiana player chosen in 1937, although Chris Dal Sasso of Clinton, Hoosier tackle, just missed being picked.

Frank Filchock, Crimson quarterback from Braznell, Pa.; Jim Birr, of Indianapolis, end, and Davis were on the 1938 squad. Filchock was injured before the game and did not play, but later in the season became a star in professional football ranks.

Frank Petrick, of Youngstown, O., another end, and Vincent Oliver, of Whiting, Indiana halfback, were on the 1939 All-Star squad along with Haak.

Archery Finale

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—E. Hill Turnock, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., posted a 128-742 Saturday to win the English York Round, the concluding event at the 60th annual tournament of the National Archery Association.

Cary Strang, Dearborn, Mich., placed second, 137-739; Walter D. Perry, Blawnox, Pa., third, 131-727; Paul Banghart, Erie, Pa., fourth 128-676; William A. Sterner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., fifth, 131-655; Moward Schrader, Trenton, N. J., sixth, 127-613; and Pat Chambers, Pine Bluff, Ark., seventh, 123-603.

Baker Drops Metha

CHICAGO (AP)—Manager Del Baker announced that Frank Metha, Detroit utility second baseman, had been released on option to Beaumont of the Texas League under an agreement whereby he can be recalled upon 24 hours notice.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team	W	L	P.C.
Seattle	92	47	.662
Oakland	76	63	.547
Los Angeles	74	64	.536
San Diego	70	68	.507
Sacramento	70	70	.500
Hollywood	67	71	.486
San Francisco	61	77	.442
Portland	44	94	.319

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	75	38	.664
Minneapolis	63	44	.589
Columbus	62	51	.549
St. Paul	55	57	.491
Louisville	55	59	.482
Toledo	46	65	.414
Indianapolis	45	65	.409
Milwaukee	42	64	.396

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

	W	L	P.C.
Binghamton	63	47	.573
Scranton	63	50	.558
Hartford	58	56	.509
Elmira	57	57	.500
Albany	56	56	.500
Springfield	55	55	.500
Williamsport	49	61	.434
Wilkes-Barre	47	63	.427

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Official International League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	73	48	.603
Newark	71	51	.582
Baltimore	63	59	.516
Jersey City	62	62	.500
Montreal	60	62	.492
Syracuse	59	63	.484
Buffalo	55	68	.447
Toronto	46	76	.377

Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 12 (AP)—Texas League standings:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	88	42	.677
San Antonio	76	57	.571
Beaumont	68	60	.531
Oklahoma City	66	68	.493
Dallas	59	68	.465
Shreveport	59	70	.457
Tulsa	56	71	.441
Fort Worth	47	83	.362

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	73	40	.646
Atlanta	71	49	.592
Memphis	65	51	.560
Chattanooga	60	59	.504
Birmingham	56	61	.479
New Orleans	53	64	.453
Knoxville	46	70	.397
Little Rock	42	73	.365

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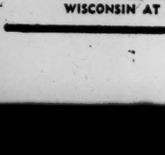
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 275,000
Saturday's sales 180,260
1940 volume to date 136,524,755
1939 volume to date 132,721,992

Stock Market Steadies After Early Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—War news today received the principal blame for a general stock market stalemate.

Forenoon efforts toward recovery were short-lived. While dealings were slow throughout, a modest recovery got under way after midday and, at the close forenoon declines of fractions to a point or so were reduced or transformed into modest advances. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 275,000 shares.

Intensification of the air battle over England led Wall Street to believe the crisis was at hand and, pending more assurances the British would be able to beat off the invasion, brokers found most speculative forces inclined to stand aside.

The fact offerings were never urgent was encouraging to bullish contingents still buoyed by hopes huge armament spending eventually would touch off a business upsurge.

Stocks lacking much support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, United Aircraft, General Electric, International Paper preferred, Anaconda, Texas Corp., and Southern Railway.

Resistant in a sluggish curb were Electric Bond & Share, Republic Aviation and United Gas. Aluminum of America dipped.

Bond Trading Narrow

Bonds remained in a mixed and narrow range today.

Near the final hour a sizable group of corporates, including both low yield and speculative ratings, were ahead fractions to around a point. Trading was light.

In the foreign dollar list German Government loans retreated under modest offerings. Norway 4½s advanced more than a point and Canada 4s moved up fractionally.

A spattering of U. S. Governments hit the ticker at declines ranging to around ¼ point.

International Paper 6s moved ahead in comparatively brisk trade following reaffirmation by the company of newsprint prices through March, 1941.

Other corporates marked up included Western Union 5s of '60, Portland General Electric 4½s, Porto Rican Amreican Tobacco unstamped 6s of '42, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

Among the losers were International Railways of Central America 5s, Burlington General 4s, U. S. Steel 2.35s, Northern Pacific 4s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Recovery in Wheat Market Extended

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced as much as ¾ cent in some cases today as the market extended the recovery which got under way late Saturday.

Trade was largely professional in character, with some buying attributed to mills, while selling came from hedgers. Spreading activity also was in evidence but on the whole trade was quiet as dealers awaited developments in Europe. Evidence that large quantities of wheat are gointo into storage presumably for government loans helped to strengthen buying sentiment.

Japanese Sugar Output Declines During Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1939-40 season totaled 1,320,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 1,663,000 tons manufactured last season, a decrease of 343,000 tons or approximately 21 per cent, according to Tokyo advices received by Lamborn & Company, sugar brokers. Last year's crop was an all time high for the Japanese Empire.

Harvesting of the current crop commenced in November and was completed late in June.

Sugar consumption in Japan during 1938-39 totaled 1,342,000 long tons. For the current year, consumption is expected to show a decided falling-off because of the rationing program being instituted in various parts of the Empire.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market kept its footing today despite the paucity of business. Government bonds lost part of early gains but in the industrial stock division modest strength developed in department store, electrical equipment and supply shares. Selected kaffirs showed rallying tendencies. Minor gains dotted the oil list while rubbers mover unevenly. In the foreign bond market some Egyptian loans added as much as 1½ points and Japanese issues improved fractionally.

Liverpool: Nearby deliveries made the best showing in the cotton futures market today. Final prices were 11 points higher to 2 lower on demand influenced by sharp gains in Egyptian cotton and fears the war zone might be extended.

West Penn Power Bonds Ready

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank announces that definitive West Penn Power Company first mortgage 3 per cent bonds, series K, are now available for delivery in exchange for temporary bonds at its Corporate Trust Department, 11 Broad Street.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	A'g 6
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 6
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 10
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18	18	18	A'g 10
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	13	41¾	40	40	— ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	A'g 10
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	A'g 10
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	A'g 9
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 9
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 9
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	3	154½	154½	154½	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (.5)	1	64	64	64	A'g 7
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 7
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 9
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 10
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	56	56	56	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	— ½
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	A'g 9
2¾	2	Am Cable & R	17	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	7	95¼	95	95	
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	A'g 9
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	8	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 8
15¼	⅝	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 7
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	7	14½	14½	14½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 10
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	29½	29	29	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 9
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	53	53	53	— ¼
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 9
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	40	40	40	A'g 9
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	49	49	49	A'g 9
223¼	10	Am Locomotive	4	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54¾	54¼	54¼	A'g 10
147⅜	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	11	23¼	23⅛	23¼	A'g 10
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (33⅜k)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	3	42¼	42⅛	42¼	— ¼
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad & St S	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	2	64½	63	64½	+2
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 10
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7¼	7	7	A'g 9
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	4	36	36	36	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 7
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	8	12¾	12½	11⅞	A'g 8
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
233⅛	123¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	A'g 8
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	7	162¾	161⅞	162¾	— ¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75	75	A'g 9
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	A'g 10
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142¾	142¾	142¾	A'g 9
53¼	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	A'g 8
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	9	9	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	8 7⅞	— ⅛
12	6	Am Woolen	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Woolpf (3k)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	20	20⅛	19¾	20	
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	23	23	23	A'g 3
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	5	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch D-M(1.05e)	2	26	26	26	A'g 8
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	A'g 9
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 10
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 7
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	16⅛	15¾	16	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	49¼	48⅜	49⅛	+ ⅛
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	23	22½	23	+ ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 10
8	5⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 8
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	4	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27	27	27	A'g 9
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	A'g 10
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (13¼e)	5	30¼	30	30¼	— ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30	29¼	30	+1¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	32	79⅜	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	A'g 9
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	A'g 10
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 9
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	16	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	10¾	Bohn A&B (1.20e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23	23	23	A'g 10
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	15	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	5	17	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅜	8	Bridgeport Br	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	33	20½	20	20	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	15	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
114⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	4	114⅜	114½	114⅜	A'g 6
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	17	17	A'g 9
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13⅛e)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 10
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	43	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	4	5	5	5	
33⅛	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	28	27⅜	38	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Buring Mill (1)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	41	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 10
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 10
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	4	6	5⅞	6	A'g 10
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 10
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	4	14½	14¼	14¼	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	3	2⅞	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (13¼e)	1	28	28	28	A'g 10
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 9
75	39¼	Case (J1) Co	4	52½	51	51	—1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	17	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 9
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 7
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 7
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	A'g 9
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24	24	24	A'g 10
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 7
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	4	23	23	23	— ¾
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	38	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 9
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 9
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 10
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	13¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	45	74⅞	73½	74½	
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	33	33	33	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32	32	A'g 8
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	2	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+1⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	3	1 61½	106	106½	+1½
83	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	6	24	24	24	A'g 9
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16	16	16	A'g 9
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	4	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	A'g 9
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	24	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79	79	79	A'g 9
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 9
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	4	80	80	80	+ ⅜
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	+ ⅞
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13¼	¾	Com'th & South	15	13⅜	11¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 10
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	21	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 10
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	4	12	12	12	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
50	41	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 9
3⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
3⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 9
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 10
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	13¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	45	74⅞	73½	74½	
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	33	33	33	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32	32	A'g 8
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	2	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+1⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	3	1 61½	106	106½	+1½
83	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	6	24	24	24	A'g 9
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	16	16	16	A'g 9
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	4	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	A'g 9
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	24	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79	79	79	A'g 9
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	4½	4¼	4¼	A'g 2
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43 reg	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3¼s '46-46	113.31	113.31	113.31
5 '50-48 reg	103.3	103.3	103.3
1 2½s '52-50	105.5	105.5	105.5
5 2¾s '54-51	106.29	106.29	106.29
10 2¼s '56-54	102.7	102.7	102.7
2 2¼s '60-55	107.9	107.9	107.9
15 2¾s '59-56	106.10	106.10	106.10

Home Owners Loan

33 3s '80	96⅜	96¼	96¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
30 Alleghany cv 5ss'44	86¼	85¾	85¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73	72¾	73
3 Allied Strs 4½2s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Am&For P5s 2030	45½	45	45
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Am T&T 5½s'43	105 25-32	105	25-32
8 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅛	109	109
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	98	98	98
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s'95	41	41	41
9 Arm Del 4s'57	103	102¾	103
8 Arm Del 4s'55	103	102⅛	102½
6 AT&SF 4s '06	106	105¾	105¾
3 AT&SFRky M 4s '65	99	99	99
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 ACLine 1st 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
3 AC Line cit 4s '52	63½	63	63
1 AC Line 4½s'64	47	47	47
2 AC Line 5s '45	70	70	70
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅛	67	67
6 B&O '95 st A	29¼	28¾	28¾
10 B&O ev '60 st	12⅞	12½	12½
21 B&O 4s '48	67⅝	67	67⅜
1 B&O S W '50 st	43½	43½	43½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
7 Beth Stl 2½s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Bost & Me 4s '60	71	71	71
22 Bost & Me 4½s '70	21½	20½	20¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	75	75	75
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
1 Buf R&P '57 st	38	38	38
2 Can Sou 5s '62	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83	83	83
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	62	62	62
3 Can Pac 4s perp	51¾	51	51⅛
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2	2	2
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
3 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	14	14	14
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	79¾	79	79
2 CsO 3½s '96 D	100	100	100
9 CsO 2½s '96 E	100⅛	99⅞	100
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	84	84
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	77	76½	76½
2 CBQ gen 4s '58	87½	87½	87½
1 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	94	94	94
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27½	27½	27½
10 Chi Ind&Sou 4s '56	62	62	62
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22½	22½	22½
7 Chi&NW 4s '87	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	12½	12½	12½
1 CI Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	52	52	52
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	90½	90½	90½
1 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¼	90¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	39	39	39
1 Cen Gas & El 3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	65½	65½	65½
1 Col&So 4½s '80	25½	25½	25½
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104¾	104¾
1 ConnRivPow 3¾s '61	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 ConsumPow 3¼s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50¼	50	50
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	97½	97½	97½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11¾	11¾
24 Erie 1st 4s '96	65	64¾	65
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	47	47	47
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87½	87	87½
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86⅛	86	86⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102½	102½	102½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	92¾	93
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78	77⅞	77⅞
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Housat'nOilTex4¼s'54	100½	100½	100½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	45	45
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 IC&CSL&NO 6s63A	45¼	45	45
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	10½	106⅛	106⅛
7 Inland Stl 3s '61	105	104¾	104¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '42	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	85	85	85
1 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 B	7½	7½	7½
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47¼	47¼	47¾
10 Int Paper 5s '55	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	72½	72	72
13 Int T&T 5½s '55	30	30	30¼
1 Jones&LaughSte4¼s'61	98½	98½	98½
2 KC Term 4s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Kresge Found 3s '50	103⅛	103	103⅛
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	42	42	42
1 LacGas5½s '53	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	83	83	83
1 LehValH Term 5s '54	40	40	40
5 LehVal 4s 2003	16½	16½	16½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
8 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102	102	102
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	124	124	124
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	127¼	127¼	127¼
17 Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 LongIsl rfg 4s '49	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 LongIsl rfg 4s '49 st	93	92½	93
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	82	82	82
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	93¾	93¾
1 Louis&N3¾s 2003	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Louis&N 3½s A '50	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝
6 LcNFnd&M 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
2 LouGas&El 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 ManhatRy 4s '90	86½	86½	86½
6 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	95½	95	95
1 MetEd 4½s '68	110⅞	110⅞	107⅞
6 Mich Cen 4½s '79	65	65	65
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Mil Sparta & NW 4s'47	11	11	11
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	45	45	45
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	14	14
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	12	12	12
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	16	16
1 MoPac 5s '78G	16	16	16
3 MoPac 5s '80 H	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 MoPac 5s '81 I	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 MoPac1stRy4s '38	72	72	72
6 Mob&OMontg5s '47 ct	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
5 Mob&O 4½s '77	33	33	33
1 MonWPaPbS4½s'60	110	110	110
2 Mon W Pa PubSv6s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	66¼	66	66
14 NatDairy 3¾s '51	107	106½	106½
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 NewEngT&T 5s'52	127¼	127¼	127¼
3 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	125	125	125
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	64¼	64¼	64¼
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅜	57	57
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
5 NYC 3¾s '46	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¾	56¾	56¾
7 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	60½	60⅜	60⅜
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	81	81
11 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65½	65½	65½
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55¾	55⅜	55⅜
11 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	84⅝	85
4 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	48½	48½	48¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55A	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102½	102¼	102½
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Norf & W4s '96	122	122	122
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅜	106	106
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60	60
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52¾	52¾	52¾
15 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	66¼	66	66
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½ '67	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac Gas & El 3⅜s '61	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Pac Gas & El 4¼s '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Parmelee T6s'44	41	41	41
9 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108½	108⅜	108⅜
3 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	103	102⅞	102⅞
19 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	91	90½	91
2 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	97	97	97
1 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	97½	97½	97½
1 Penn RR 4s '48 st	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
5 Penn RR 3¼s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40Oct	70	70	70
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	59⅝	60
2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	109	109	109
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	54¼	54¼	54¼
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67½	66¾	67½
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	92	92	92
3 PorRiATé6s '42 unste	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 PubSvcNoIll3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	98	98	98
7 Reming Steel 4½s '61	99¼	99	99¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s '56	99⅜	99	99
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	59¼	59¼	59¼
10 St LSF 4s '50 A	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
5 SAEA Pass 4s '43	64½	64½	64½
16 Senb A L cn 6s '45	4	4	4
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Sea-AllPla 6s '35 A ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅛	97	97⅛
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101	101	101
5 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 SoBellT&T 3s '79	105	105	105
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102	102	102
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40	40	40
9 So Pac 4½s '69	39¾	39¾	39¾
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46	46	46
5 South Ry 6½s '56	77½	77	77

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	72½	72¼	72¼
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87¼	87½
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54½	54½
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	68	68	68
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105	104⅝	104⅞
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	100	99¾	99¾
1 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	105½	105⅛	105⅛
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	114	114	114
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s '50	88	88	88
20 ThirdAve aj 5s '60	18¾	18¾	18½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	56	56	56
2 Tide W Asso O 3½s '52	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	82½	82	82½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	88	88	88
6 U S Steel 1.375s '44	100½	100½	100½
3 U S Steel 2s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 U S Steel 2.35s '52	101	101	101
2 U S Steel 2.45s '53	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	102	101	102
1 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	107¾	108
10 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39¾	39⅛	39¾
5 Warren Bros 6s '41	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84	84½
5 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
12 Western Un 5s '51	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞
4 Western Un 5s '60	65¼	65¼	65¼
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	102	102	102
9 Wis Cen 4s '49	23	23	23
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
25 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103½	103⅛	103⅜

Foreign Bonds

8 Argentine 4s '72 Fe	56¾	56⅝	56¾
6 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Argentine 4½s'48	76½	76½	76½
1 Australia 4½s'56	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Australia 4½s'56	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Belgium 6s '55	55	55	55
1 Belgium 6s '55	54	54	54
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
3 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 Budapest 6s '62	48	47⅞	48
8 Budapest 6s '62	8½	8½	8½
7 Canada 5s '52	91¾	91½	91½
5 Canada 4s '60	91½	91½	91½
1 Canada 3¼s '61	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Canada 3s '67	71½	71½	71½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sep asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Chile 6s '63 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Copenhag 5s '52	25¼	25¼	25¼
17 Cuba 4½s '49	99	99	99
3 Denmark 6s '42	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16	16	16
28 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20	20
4 GtConElPJap6½s'50	79¾	79½	79¾
14 Japan 6½s '54	85⅝	85½	85½
2 Norway 6s '44	47	47	47
9 Norway 4½s '56	41½	39½	41½
1 Norway 4½s '65	41½	39	41½
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52½	52	52½
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Queensld 7s '41	84	84	84
4 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	54	54	53½
4 Sao Paul City 8s '52	11	11	11
6 Sao Paul City 6½s '57	9¼	8¾	9¼
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	37½	37	37
6 Talwan El P 5½s '71	51½	51¼	51¼
3 Tokyo El L 6s '53	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s '79	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 Yokohama 6s '61	58	58	58

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today 1,450,000; previous day 1,391,500; week ago 2,985,500; year ago 2,952,700; two years ago 3,203,500; Jan. 1 to date 971,423,675; year ago 1,004,772,225; two years ago 1,106,810,705.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.21	10.86
Affiliated F Inc	2.42	2.65
Amerex Hold	13.25	14.75
Am Business Shrs	2.78	3.07
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	13.21	14.20
British Type Inv	.14	.29
Broad St Inv	20.28	21.92
Bullock Fund	11.37	12.375
Can Inv Fund	2.45	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	22.94	24.67
Chain St Inv	15.77	16.78
Dividend Shrs	1.00	1.10
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.30	17.51
Eaton & Howard Fd F	9.95	10.69
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.25	19.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.72	16.92
Fund Investors Inc	14.58	15.85
Gen Capital	25.18	27.08
Gen Investors Tr	4.44	4.84
Incorp Investors Tr	13.03	14.03
Inst: Bank	.94	1.04
Inst: Insur.	1.16	1.28
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.20	30.20
Maryland Fund	3.65	4.75
Mass Investr Tr	17.47	18.78
Mutual Invest	8.96	9.79
Nation Wide Voting	1.02	1.16
New England Fund	10.31	11.12
Old Colony Tr. Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	12.18	13.03
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.25	7.05
Railway & Light Sec	6.00	7.50
Do pf	94.50	30
Repub Invest Fund	2.99	3.37
Scudder S & C	77.09	78.65
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.25
Spencer Trask Fund	13.46	14.27
Stand Util Inc	.28	.34
State Street Invest	60.00	62.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	12.52	13.78
World Investment Tr	3.10	3.43

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.43	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.24	..
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.35	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.61	..
Diversified Tr C	3.20	..
Diversified Tr D	5.10	5.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.29	5.04
Nation Wide Sec	3.25	..
North Am Bond Tr Cfts	45.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.94	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.48	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.43	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.03	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.77	9.27
Super of Am Tr AA	2.20	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	..
UE Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.02	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.875	1.50
First Boston Corp	15.375	16.875
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds Liq. Value	Sales price	Common Stocks Liq. Value	Sales price
B-1 25.94	28.39	S-1 22.38	24.54
B-2 20.41	22.05	S-2 11.26	12.41
B-3 12.59	13.87	S-3 7.52	8.34
B-4 6.44	7.08	S-4 2.98	3.37

Preferred Stocks

K-1	13.26	14.58	K-2	8.10	8.97

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 12

	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Cables	3.98	3.94	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2275	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0203x	.0203x	.0420
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0382	.0382	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2255	.2245	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3650	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2250	.2250	*
Shanghai—dol	.0544	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8675	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. **Average for 1929.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corp. reported net income for the 6 months ended June 30 of $318,946, equal to 95 cents a share, compared with $141,121, or 41 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 period. Unfilled orders jumped to $2,111,096 at the end of June from $1,923,200 at the start of the year. Factories are in Long Island. The company makes navigation instruments, aerial cameras and aerial surveys.

Mack Trucks' Earnings Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., reported net profits for the June quarter of $702,847, equal to $1.17 a common share, compared with $257,628, or 43 cents a share, in the like period of 1939. For the six months ended June 30 earnings of $814,296 equalled $1.36 a share compared with $162,756, or 27 cents a share, in the 1939 half year.

July Rayon Deliveries Best in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers in July were the largest for any month thus far in 1940, aggregating 32,700,000 pounds, compared with 31,400,000 pounds shipped in June, according to Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

The record July deliveries, the publication states, resulted in a reduction in producers' stocks of yarn from 12,800,000 pounds at the end of June to 11,400,000 at the close of July. The higher July shipments, therefore, were accomplished entirely by a reduction in producers' stocks.

Record Yarn Output

Production of rayon yarn reached the record figure of 97,500,000 pounds during the quarter ended June 30. Of this total viscose-cuprammonium production totaled 64,500,000 pounds, or 66 per cent, but of additional importance is the fact that this yarn was produced at an average denier finer than was made in the first quarter of the year. Acetate process yarn output amounted to 33,000,000 pounds, or 34 per cent of the second quarter total.

Production of rayon staple fiber in the second quarter amounted to 19,100,000 pounds, a figure slightly below the 20,500,000 pounds produced in the first quarter, but well above the 11,500,000-pound production of the second quarter of 1939. The publication states that, with future imports of foreign staple at a very low level and with the usual fall seasonal increase in staple fiber consumption directly ahead, there is a bright outlook for the domestic staple fiber industry.

Operating Capacity

A survey conducted by the Organon indicates that the industry's "installed" filament rayon capacity on July 1, 1940 approximates 440,000,000 pounds, on an annual basis, while the "operating" capacity (based on deniers being spun) is slightly over 390,000,000 pounds. The latter total is equal to about 32,500,000 pounds monthly, of which one third is acetate and two thirds is viscose plus cuprammonium process yarn capacity.

Installed and operating capacity in the rayon staple fiber division on July first approximated nearly 100,000,000 pounds on an annual basis, or about 8,000,000 pounds monthly.

"Additional new installations of both yarn and staple fiber capacity are being completed essentially as planned, with the exception of some delays in timing," states the publication. "These unavoidable delays have been encountered chiefly in obtaining deliveries from machinery manufacturers who are exceptionally busy on both industrial and war orders."

Auto Production To Pick Up Soon On 1941 Models

DETROIT (AP)—The 11,635 cars and trucks the nation's automobile plants assembled last week brought assembly volume to its lowest point of 1940, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, but from this point on the production rate will be steadily upward, at a rapidly accelerating pace through the remainder of August and September.

The trade publication estimates that this week's assemblies should jump about 10,000 and at least that much again next week, with a total of 50,000 a week more than probable by the end of the month.

Ward

Steel Operations at 90½ P. C.; Some Areas to Raise Output

U. S. Improves Trade Position In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States is improving its position as Argentina's first supplier and Great Britain, although still in the lead among sellers, is buying less from this country. These are the main facts emerging from analysis of Argentine foreign trade for the first half of 1940.

The United States sold to the extent of 163,000,000 pesos. This represented a 27.9 per cent participation. Last year the figures were 89,000,000 pesos and 15.2 per cent. Great Britain's comparative figures were 120,000,000 pesos and 20.6 per cent (1940) and 127,000,000 pesos and 21.7 per cent (1939).

In buying from Argentina, during the past half year, Great Britain was first with 277,000,000 pesos, which was a 29.9 per cent share in total exports. Last year, the total was 286,000,000 pesos (35.7 per cent). The United States bought 123,000,000 pesos (13.3 per cent) this half year and 81,000,000 pesos (10.2 per cent) last half year.

Imports Recorded

Argentina's total imports for the half year were 830,000,000 pesos compared with 611,000,000 pesos in 1939, an increase of 35.8 per cent. Exports were 927,000,000 pesos, an increase of 15.4 per cent on 803,000,000 pesos (1939).

So far as the half year goes, these comparisons are misleading. Exports are not so satisfactory as indicated. Toward the end of the period, European war conditions were affecting Argentina, and foreign trade for the month of June actually recorded an unfavorable balance. With the whole of continental Europe blockaded, exports are expected to decrease sharply. Moreover, the increased import trade for the half year was due solely to increased prices. In actual volume there was an 11 per cent drop.

British preoccupation with war production will not affect the intensity of the export drive to Argentina, merchants were told by Mr. C. B. Jerram, the Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy. More textiles and automobiles are being shipped to this market. There has been a falling off in coal, but, with changed conditions in France, more British colliers are expected on the Plate River run. A London broadcast said a big drive would be made for compensatory markets in South America.

U. S. Sales Increase

On the other hand, the United States continues to increase its sales to South America. Argentina will be forced to buy practically all its arms under the special defense budget from American sources. Fortunately, additional exchange is becoming available as Uncle Sam buys more meat and becomes leading wool purchaser. Then there is the recent $20,000,000 loan, which will help matters.

One of Argentina's biggest economic problems as a result of the war was the disposal of 6,000,000 tons of surplus maize. The solution appears to be to turn it over to fuel consumption, to make up for the shortage of coal and petroleum, due to reduced imports. This decision was reached at a conference between the Finance and Agricultural Ministers, and the heads of the Central Bank, the Fuel Committee and the State Oilfields.

The national stocks of maize were calculated at 10,000,000 tons. Two millions have been exported and a similar amount reserved for internal consumption. Loans on the maize crops have been proposed in Congress. Another protective measure for farmers would guarantee fixed prices for wheat and linseed as well as maize.

Sales Manager

R. T. Dooner

Samuel M. Felton

Appointed by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. to be Eastern Sales Manager for the company's railroad division. Mr. Felton joined the Budd organization in 1935.

Gold Imports In July Total $519,974,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that gold imports during July amounted to $519,974,000, nearly half of which was in foreign coin.

The July imports were $644,241,000 below those of June. The total for the first seven months of 1940 was $3,265,573,000, an increase of $966,295,000 over the corresponding period last year.

The amount of gold earmarked for foreign account during July increased by $55,064,000 compared with an increase of $437,234,000 in June.

The United Kingdom, as usual, was the largest shipper of gold to this country with $301,737,000, while Canada was second with $172,272,000. France, a heavy shipper during the early months of the war, was missing from the list for the first time as a result of capitulation to Germany in June.

Several Latin American countries and Portugal and Spain were among the more important shippers of gold, which included these amounts:

Portugal, $6,607,638; Spain, $2,147,070; Sweden, $3,157,962; Yugoslavia, $2,636,135; Nicaragua, $522,305; Mexico, $1,890,671; Brazil, $6,306,933; Colombia, $5,855,910; Peru, $1,519,206; Philippine Islands, $2,830,857; Australia, $5,262,101; Union of South Africa, $3,432,995.

Exports of gold amounted to only $8,000, compared with $1,249,000 in June.

Silver imports were valued at $5,378,000, an increase of $705,000 over June. Among the heavier receipts were $1,639,000 from Mexico: 1,499,000 from Burma, and $820,000 from Canada. Exports totaled only $15,000.

Telephone Gains This Year Top '39

NEW YORK (AP)—A July gain of 22,000 telephones in use in the principal operating subsidiaries of the Bell system was reported by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. This compared with an increase of 18,100 in June and 11,100 in July, 1939.

For the first seven months the increase totalled 471,000 against 381,100 in the like period last year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A decrease of 1,118 telephones in service during July is reported by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. For July 1939 the decrease was 466. Seven months' increase this year was 37,785 as against 34,597 in the first seven months of 1939.

$1,000,000 Rail Loan Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway to borrow $1,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The railway asked the loan to pay off a $350,000 note and to finance a maintenance and improvement program.

Steel Output Holds to High Level in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Shutdowns for repairs have interrupted the recent steady upturn in steelmaking by some districts, but the national average held last week at 90½ per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"Increased schedules," says the report, "are indicated for several areas this week although operating problems occupy the attention of most steel producers as demand holds in a volume matching or exceeding near-capacity output.

Heavy Backlog

"Heavy shipments lately have been without effect on mill backlogs of many products, and deliveries on some items have become further delayed. Buyers generally are protected on current needs, either by previous commitments now being filled or by stocks on hand, consequently the supply situation so far has been without serious inconveniences.

"Possibility is seen of more extended delays in deliveries by fall. Exports recently have accounted for 15 to 20 per cent of steel output, and war developments will determine how long this proportion will continue. Even without the share of such business coming from Great Britain and Canada future demand appears likely to engage most steelmaking facilities, since a marked upturn in automotive needs is in prospect the remainder of the year and requirements of the defense program are becoming increasingly prominent.

"Automobile production is at or near the season's ebb, declining last week to 12,635 units, A year ago the bottom was reached one week later at approximately this same level. Assemblies of new models are expected to be increased as rapidly as possible, in order not only to take advantage of the active retail market but also to avoid insofar as possible any interruption to operations later in the year because of shortages of material.

"Scrap prices have advanced for the second successive week, moving the composite up 21 cents to $18.50. Quotations have ended upward in several districts, with mills showing more interest in the market. Government licensing does not appear to be restricting exports of No. 1 heavy melting steel, but certain independent steel producers plan to make a formal protest to Washington, seeking extension of licensing to cover foreign shipments of all scrap grades.

Exports Increase

"June exports of 617,678 gross tons of iron and steel, including pig iron but excluding scrap, compare with a monthly average of 525,000 tons in 1917, when foreign shipments set an all-time yearly peak. England and Canada accounted for more than one-half the June tonnage, taking 231,094 and 90,491 tons, respectively. Continuation of the June pace through remainder of the year will bring 1940 exports slightly above the 1917 total.

"Tin plate production was unchanged last week at 71 per cent, but with consumers' stocks being reduced an increase in specifications is looked for in the near future."

Most changes in district steelmaking rates last week were small. Pittsburgh eased ½-point to 86 per cent, with Chicago down a similar amount to 96½. Youngstown, off 3 points to 82, is scheduled to move higher this week. Other reductions include 6 points to 93 at Detroit, 3 points to 78 at Cincinnati and 2 points to 88½ at Buffalo. Increases were 4½ points to 85 at Cleveland, 1 point to 99 at Wheeling and 1 point to 89 in eastern Pennsylvania. Birmingham at 88, New England at 80 and St. Louis at 62½ were unchanged.

Auto Production At 1940 Low Point

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the week's production of motor vehicles at 11,635, describing the volume as at the "low point for 1940," and predicting a speedy advance from present levels in forthcoming weeks.

Assemblies last week numbered 17,373. This week a year ago 26,125 units were produced.

Ward's said a "good clean-up of field stocks" is under way.

Paramount Pictures Net Rises to 48 Cents Share

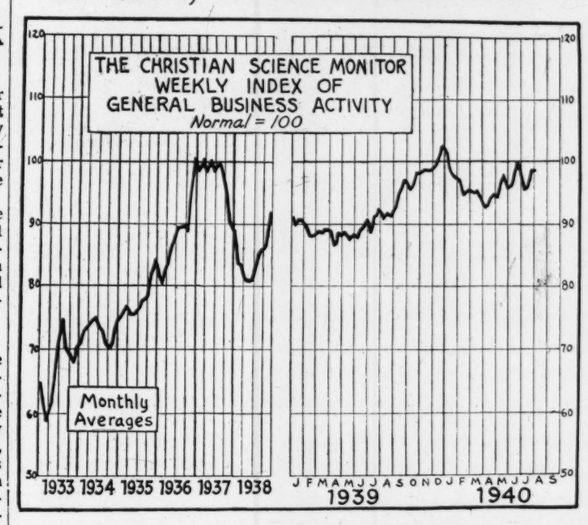
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Paramount Pictures, Inc., for the quarter ended June 29 was estimated at $1,478,000 after all charges and taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on its preferred stocks, to 48 cents each on the 2,465,927 common shares outstanding. This compares with $830,000 for the corresponding quarter ended on July 1, 1939, or 21 cents a common share. Included was the company's equity of $323,000 in undistributed earnings of partly-owned non-consolidated earnings of partly-owned non-consolidated subsidiaries for the June quarter this year and $300,000 in the similar period last year.

For the six months ended on June 29, net income is estimated at $3,084,000, including an equity of $1,039,000 in undistributed earnings of non-consolidated subsidiaries, or $1.01 a common share, compared with $2,130,000, including $978,000 from non-consolidated subsidiaries, or 62 cent a common share, in the first half of 1939.

The company also announced that Henry Ginsberg has been elected a vice-president to succeed George L. Bagnall.

Business Activity Steady In Week, Monitor Index Shows


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

General business activity, as recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index held its gains of recent weeks remaining during the week ended August 3, at 98.8 (prel.), unchanged from the preceding week.

An increase in miscellaneous freight carloadings contrary to seasonal expectations was offset by declines in the bank debits and electric power production components. While power output made a new high for the year, the increase was less than anticipated on a seasonal and trend basis, resulting in a decline in the adjusted index. Check transactions dipped somewhat more than usual seasonally.

Steel operations were maintained during the past week at 90½ per cent of capacity, unchanged from the week before. Backlogs have been little affected by heavy shipments, for the interruption to the recent gains being explained by shutdowns for repairs. With new model production getting under way in the automobile industry, steel orders are expected to pick up substantially.

Added to the high rate of residential building activity is a sharp increase in heavy construction in recent weeks. Engineering awards were reported at the highest level since 1930.

Cooler weather encouraged consumer buying during the week, boosting sales to levels from 7 to 10 per cent over a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices eased further during the week ended August 3, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, dropping to the lewest level since early September, 1939.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 3,* 1940	July 27, 1940	Aug. 5, 1939
Combined index	98.8	98.8	91.3
Bank debits outside New York City	94.3	94.6	89.6
Elec pwr prod	105.9	106.0	97.5
Misc carloadings	89.2	88.9	80.6

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was again very dull and those away on vacation came back to find they had missed practically nothing. July trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange is now reported smallest for any July since 1913.

The slight rise in the maket last week continued the slow upwad move of the last six dull trading weeks. The bear market of the last three months seems something like the bull markets of the last year and a half, but in reverse. Beginning in June, 1938, the market got the habit of jumping up sharply, then gradually losing the gain over the next three to six months, then jumping again. In May, of this year, on the other hand, it dropped sharply, and has since been slowly regaining some of the ground lost. The present market looks a little more like accumulation than distribution, but with the volume so low, whatever is going on is not on a very heavy scale.

Perhaps one reason for the slight strength in the market is the latest version of the coming excess profits tax. Whereas the original Treasury version of a fortnight or so ago was reckoned to yield $500,000,000-$700,000,000, and the joint committee version to yield $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, the latest version is estimated to yield only $190,000,000 to $300,000,000.

Manifestly this isn't going to take such a terrible bite out of corporation earnings in general, although it will hit some individual corporations rather hard. The rates are slightly lower than those imposed during the World War, but the yield will be only a fraction as much, because of the already heavy taxes paid by corporations and of the lack of bulky inventory profits like those of 1917 and 1918.

Work on Schedules

The Street is mostly preoccupied with trying to figure how the unusually complicated schedules will apply to individual companies. A different calculation is required for established corporations and for new corporations (incidentally giving a much better deal this time to new corporations than old ones) and for the established corporation the tax may be figured either on excess over earnings of the past four years or on excess over return on invested capital in the last four years, which is a bit of a difference because many corporations have increased their investment during that time, so the benefit of this alternative goes chiefly to those corporations which have been reinvesting earnings in reecnt years.

However, the tax will still hit hardest those capital goods and equipment industries most essential to the defense program.

The insistence of the Administration that amortization and excess profits taxes be considered jointly by Congress is still the subject of tired complaint here. The argument is that this unnecessarily delays the passage of a five-year amortization privilege, which could be done very quickly and which is holding up the defense program, while it unnecessarily speeds up consideration of the excess profits tax, which is ticklish and fraught with possibilities of unfairness.

The market is still watching closely the air traffic over the English Channel for a clue to the war, but people here are as uncertain and conflicting in their views of what is coming as people everywhere else. There are still those who think Britain can be taken soon, and those who think there isn't a chance of it. British defeat is of course considered bearish, while Britain's ability to hold out is considered bullish. The London stock market has now been moving east and west for a fortnight.

The business news stayed good. Steel operations hung around 90 per cent and nobody seems to expect them to drop, but rather to expect a further rise in the fall based on the defense program. Automobile output is down around 15,000 cars a week as the last of the 1940 models are being turned out, but is expected to step up shortly. An increasing proportion of the steel appears to be going into the defense program.

It appears that the three leading railroad equipment companies will soon be tooling up to turn out tanks.

War Economy Action

The basic incompatibility of the New Deal with a war economy seems to be shown by the troubles of the National Defense Advisory Commission not only with the Treasury but with the Department of Justice, which seems still eager to pursue Thurman Arnold's atomization program. Apparently, however, this program is not to be allowed to interfere with the cooperation manufacturers must achieve for certain phases of the defensive program, and the charges that some American industries are co-operating with the Germans seem to have evaporated into political talk.

Commodities turned in another melancholy performance. World sugar dropped to a new low of 0.73 cents. Coffee futures made new lows. Lard made a new five-year low. The cotton crop estimate of 11,429,000 bales is well in excess of the probable demand next year, for the South will be lucky if it can export as much as 3,000,000 bales, and domestic consumption can hardly go over 7,759,000 bales, so more cotton will again go into government loan. The new loan basis of 9.80 cents, incidentally, is about in line with current prices. The latest wheat crop estimate indicates another addition to the surplus next year of around 75,000,000 bushels. Primary copper producers cut their price from 11½ cents down to 11, which is more realistic, and lead was cut.

The high grade bond market was moribund, particularly in governments. Some $60,000,000 in new capital issues were announced, and may appear in September; August will probably be a very dull month for investment bankers.

N. Z. Increasing Cheese Output

LONDON (CP)—The New Zealand Minister of Marketing announced, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation report, that New Zealand had undertaken to supply at least 107,000 tons of cheese to Great Britain during the present cheese season. Last season's production of New Zealand cheese was 92,000 tons.

Corporations' Earnings Up About 31 P. C.

Net earnings of approximately 385 representative companies which have separately reported for the June quarter aggregate $438,646,000 compared with $335,017,000 for the same period last year, or a gain of 30.9 per cent, according to the regular compilation of the United Business Service.

The service further points out that the impact of higher tax rates was particularly heavy in the second quarter, because adjustments had to be made in that period to cover the entire six months from Jan. 1. The Revenue Act of 1940 was not passed until June, but it was made retroactive to the first of the year.

Increase Reserves

This Act raised the federal tax rate on corporate incomes from 18 per cent to 20.9 per cent. To comply with this change most corporations set up increased reserves to take care of both the first and second quarters and charged them against operations in the later period.

There were other handicaps encountered during this interval. In many cases there was a natural letdown after shipments had been completed against the large year-end carryovers. In others, declining commodity prices necessitated inventory adjustments. The spreading of the war to Scandinavian and Lowland countries also had an adverse effect on earnings by causing a suspension of income from subsidiaries located in those areas.

Make Good Showings

With all of these difficulties, there were nevertheless some industries which made extraordinarily good showings. The steel companies were outstanding, and likewise the rayon, machinery, paper, railroad equipment, and aircraft groups.

Despite the probability of additions burdens, United Service estimates third quarter earnings will average about 20 per cent above last year's level.

Year-to-year comparisons in second quarter earnings:

	Per cent change
Steel	+332.9
Rayon	+204.8
Machinery	+196.8
Paper	+167.9
Railroad Equipment	+142.8
Aircraft	+129.8
Copper	+ 74.1
Brewing and Distilling	+ 69.4
Automobile Accessories	+ 66.6
Electrical Equipment	+ 54.9
Traction	+ 54.6
Non-Ferrous Metals	+ 39.3
Petroleum	+ 35.5
Chemical	+ 27.8
Tobacco	+ 27.6
Building Materials	+ 19.2
Telephone	+ 11.1
Adv., Print and Publishing	+ 9.3
Container Mfg.	+ 8.9
Automobile	+ 3.7
Beverage & Confectionery	+ 3.4
Electric Power and Gas	+ 3.4
Office Equipment	+ 3.2
Food Products	+ 2.7
Finance Companies	+ 0.4
Coal	*
Precious Metal Mining	— 0.1
Drugs, Soap & Cosmetics	— 7.5
Baking	— 13.0
Motion Pictures	— 33.4

*Smaller deficit than a year ago.

Drop in Danish Exports Expected

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) (via Berlin)—A drastic curtailment of Denmark's exports of foodstuffs due to war stoppage of her fodder imports was foreshadowed in a report of the Agricultural Council.

The council estimated that butter exports would drop by 100,000 tons, slaughtered pigs from 180,000 to 40,000 tons, eggs from 100,000,000 to 21,000,000.

Exports of live pigs will decline from 4,000,000 to 2,000,000, cattle from 3,300,000 to 2,800,000, and chickens from 12,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The report said Denmark must depend exclusively upon her own harvests to feed her livestock.

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PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — New club residence for women — comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $15.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND, Ebony case; nice tone; used; suitable for music lover; only $175. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

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N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lenox, WI. 7-2849.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

BACK TO SCHOOL
Our school and college fashions, sponsored by "Mademoiselle," are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts to dormitory furnishings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
"Center of Maine Living"
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 2365

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Picture Your Vacation
with a movie camera—in black-and-white or full color. We have a complete line of 8 and 16 mm. cameras and projectors. Trade in your old camera!
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE STREET • PORTLAND

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney & Ritz
SHIRTS
(Sanforized)
$1.65 and $1.95
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

This August Fur Sale
Is important enough to command your undivided attention!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

SEE NEXT PAGE

AN INVESTMENT
Suitable for
A Trust Portfolio, a Group or an Individual

An interest in a long established, diversified and successful Chicago manufacturing corporation with a national reputation and unusually fine business record. Employing about 1000 people making metal parts for leading manufacturers.

The stock is not listed and never had a public offering.

An active official and substantial stockholder wishes to dispose of his interests and retire.

Box X-12, Suite 2900
333 N. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

DIVERSIFY FOR MORE INCOME
4%
Paid on Savings since Organization
★
Safety Insured
Up to $5,000
by a U. S. Government Instrumentality
★
Special facilities for opening accounts by mail. Savings received on or before the 10th of each month earn from the 1st.
Resources Over $4,000,000

WESTERN FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
600 SO. HILL STREET • LOS ANGELES • CALIFORNIA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING

Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

412 Central Ave.
Tel. 383-M
3 meals a day
served here

H. E. HUGHES SHOE STORE
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality
for Women
Sale on Summer Shoes
Now Going On
SPECIAL PRICES
Morrill Bldg., Tel. 338

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS

PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480
Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Canned Foods
Fruit

DAERIS AIR-CONDITION RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry

Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

Littlefield Frary Co.
125 Washington Street, Tel. 1281-W
Plumbers, Stoves of All Kinds
Ice Cream Freezers, Canners,
Kitchenware

GOFFSTOWN

Summer Fruits and Vegetables for your Tasty Salads and Desserts.
Fine Line of Canned Goods, Cold Meats and Bakery
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

LACONIA

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's
Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

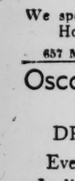
J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

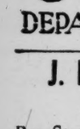
Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294



Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282



NEW-RAY
Machineless Permanents
A Beautiful Natural Curl. Ideal for your Summer Vacation.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

McLane & Taylor
Invites you to visit their
New Fur Salon and Work Room
Buy the best where satisfaction is guaranteed
624 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

NU BLUE **SUNOCO**
Truly New! In the way it's made! In the way it performs! Test a tankful!
Talford's Service Station
Two Stations
Elm and Langdon and Granite and Turner

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Repairing—
Parking Day and Night
Monthly Storage
Gas, Oil and Greasing
A better grade of Used Cars sold with guarantee.
Gale Motor Company
143 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

A FAVORITE SUMMER DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Specials
Ashley's Ice Cream
Tel. 950 We Deliver

PORTSMOUTH

BRAND NEW 1940 EASY WASHING MACHINE
A famous nationally known washing machine with highest quality construction at a new surprisingly low price.
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open Evenings 301 State Street

The CANDY SHOP
All Kinds of Candy
and Candy Novelties
14 Market Square Tel. 130

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

LADIES'
Shoes—Hats—Hosiery—Handbags
HENRY'S
HENRY G. MINNEBERGER

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

FRANCES FOX
HAIR PREPARATIONS
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(DRUG STORE)
Bellevue Avenue

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

At the A. F. Roberts Store
A beautiful display of china, glassware, chromium plate, lamps, electrical appliances and many other useful gifts.
ALSO WALLPAPER AND PAINTS
Come In
119 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in
AUGUST WHITE SALE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compressor
DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Ragged Robin Restaurant
Known Throughout Tidewater for Good Home Cooked Food at Moderate Prices
213 W. Freemason Street Phone 29764

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Willner's
Hosiery—Lingerie
SPORTSWEAR FOR LADIES
113 W. Freemason St., Phone 25062

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
All this month . . . an event of fashion significance! Printzess Fur Trimmed Coats . . . at $58. After August $69.95.

ROANOKE

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-8128
Delivery Service

CLOVER DAIRY
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

School Clothes
"A merchandising service that enables you to buy with confidence"

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
825 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9108
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

No matter where you holiday this summer just write
Robinson's
SHOPPING SERVICE
A personal shopper will take care of your needs promptly and carefully

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

H. G. LANGFORD
LIMITED
211 Bank Street
JEWELLER
Fine Quality Diamonds
English Sheffield
Gruen Watches
COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2-4421

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed. Completely Air-conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby, and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

901 BANK STREET 82 FIRST AVENUE
7-0640 7-0472
Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
CINÉ KODAKS
87 Sparks Street—Dial 3-1028

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

The Toodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and best Obtainable Anywhere

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

=WOOLNOUGH SHOP=
All August Reductions
5% to 50% off
Sale
FOUNDATIONS
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
ROBES
GLOVES
H'D'K'FS
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Everything In Shop Reduced

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Your Furs Need Our
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance and Expert Care
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
1193 Phillips Square Belair 3466
Over 15 Years at This Same Address

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

MONTREAL
(Continued)

JEWELS
FINE ENGLISH HALL-MARKED SILVER
Exclusive Jewellery Offerings
Smart and Distinctive Gift Selections
VISITORS ARE ASSURED OF QUALITY STANDARDS
HOWARD H. PATCH
Limited
Peel St. at Burnside
MONTREAL

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklets of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

FUR COATS
Made in August at Summer Prices
VERY DARK MINK
For Special Coats
A. PICHET
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

WALTER
THE HAIRDRESSER
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing
1396 St. Catherine St. W.
Room 307 — at Bishop
HArbour 8814

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOME SHARING

LONDON—Within easy distance Kensington, spacious lounge-dining room and two bedrooms; countried view and surroundings, use bathroom and kitchen. Amply furnished, and inclusive 'phone, elec. light, gas and constant hot water. Rental £2.5.0 weekly. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

CHISLEHURST, KENT—Furnished house for duration. Neutral area. Good accommodation. Low rental. Fleuret, South Winds, Canford Cliffs, Dorset.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY 55 Packington Road Acton London W 3.

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

CULTURED girl woman teach Pitman's shorthand, touch-typing. September. Interview London. Excellent theory if not experienced. Delightful progressive post. Box W-1518, BCM/CSM, London.

NURSE for 2 children age 15 months and 3 years; Nursemaid kept; country. Box W-1594 BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

FULLY QUALIFIED Shorthand Typist Bookkeeper (lady), 9 years practical experience seeks progressive post. Box W-1592, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY MANAGER of Electrical and Illuminating Engineers seeks position. Experienced in accountancy, costing, estimating and control of production and staff. Box W-1593, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, c. h. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WEstern 8758.

LONDON, CHELSEA—To let, furnished, rooms for ladies in attractive private house, from 15/- per week. SLO. 4780.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional, restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Bed-sitting rooms 14/6; with breakfast 21/-; partial board 35/-. VICtoria 3306.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON: Mayfair, 13 Half Moon Street—Well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service. Moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist. J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone WIM: 3581.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker; 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 13.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
UPHOLSTERY WORK
CARPETS • BLINDS
CABINET MAKING
FRENCH POLISHING
REPAIRS
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Rd., N. W. 6 MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
(Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10
Call or phone Ladbroke 1930

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
Ladies' and Men's
SPORTS SHOES
and
RIDING BOOTS

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ARTISTS

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES from life or photo. H. M. Forces and Families. Special price 3 guineas, with pocket case 5½ guineas. GRACE CRESWELL, A.R.M.S. 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3628.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking and reading aloud in private circles taught either individually or in classes. Brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON Speakers' Academy, 18/20, Regent St., London, S. W. 1. ABBey 6482.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

DELIGHTFUL home conditions offered congenial gentlewoman return light services. Driving, shopping. (Dog lover preferred.) Ladies College, London. Box W-1518 BCM/CSM, London.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Borotra, Jean (zhäN bô'-rô'-trä') — Former international tennis star, now France's Director of Sports under the Pétain Government.

Fabricius, Johann (yō-hän' fä-brē'-tsyōos)—German Minister to Rumania.

Gauss, Clarence E. (gōs)—Former U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, now U. S. Minister to Australia.

Lémery, Henri (äN'-rē' lām'-rē')—French Minister of Colonies in the Pétain Government.

Losch, Tilly (til'-ē lôsh)—Viennese dancer.

Matsuoka, Yosuke (yō-sōō-kā mä-tsōō-ō-kä — even accent)—Newly appointed Foreign Minister of Japan.

Monteros, Gen. Eugenio Espinosa de los (ā-ōō-hā'-nyō ās'-pē-nō'-sä thä lōs mōn-tā'-rōs) — New Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

Neubacher, Hans (häns noi'-bä'-kĕr) — Germany's special trade envoy to Rumania, often referred to as the "German economic ambassador."

Shigemitsu, Mamoru (mä'-mō-rū shing'-ē-mī'-tsōō)—Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

Tojo, Lieut. Gen. Eiki (ā-kī tō-jō—even accent) — Newly appointed War Minister of Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Eritrea (ĕr'-ē-trā'-ä)— Italian colony in northeastern Africa, on the Red Sea.

Guadeloupe (gō'-dĕ-lōōp')—French West Indian island.

Miquelon (mīk'-ē-lōn')—French island off the east coast of Canada.

St. Pierre (pyâr) — French island off the east coast of Canada.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ăccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch; g=g; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bON; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

IT IS usually not so much the greatness of our trouble as the littleness of our spirit which makes us complain.—JEREMY TAYLOR.

In Lighter Vein

Frankness

Candidate: "How did you like my speech on the agricultural problem?"

Farmer: "'Twarn't bad; but a good day's rain would do a heap more good."—Santa Fe Magazine.

Cook Wanted

"I don't want to complain, cook," said Mrs. Younge, "but that friend who comes to see you stays much too late. I couldn't sleep last night because of her laughter."

"I'm sorry, ma'am," replied the cook. "I was telling her about that time you tried to make a cake."—Tit-Bits.

Convenient

"You are fortunate to have twins. If one of them becomes a film star, the other can be his double."—Fliegende Blätter (Munich).

No Gentleman

Mrs. Browne: "Who was that gentleman that came in just now?"

Maid: "That was no gentleman, ma'am. That was only Mr. Browne back for his umbrella."—Tit-Bits.

Giving Him No Show

"No, Tommy," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you!"

"It's funny," responded Tommy, with an injured air, "you say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The birthplace of golf?
2. The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse?
3. The Gulf of Guinea?
4. The Western Islands?
5. The country from whose language most of our musical terms are derived?
6. Jerry O'Connell Dam?
7. An igloo?
8. The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art?
9. Antigua?
10. Lafayette College?

(Answers appear on this page)

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

PRAYING MANTIS

The Praying Mantis is so called because of the peculiar position it assumes when hunting. There are 20 known mantis species, most of them tropical. A few are found as far north as New York and Illinois. The largest, a South American variety, reaches four inches in length.

The Man Who Makes No Mistakes

The galleries are full of critics. They play no ball. They fight no fights. They make no mistakes, because they attempt nothing. Down in the arena are the doers. They make many mistakes because they attempt many things. We would venture to say that Edison, Burbank, Ford, Marconi and the Wright brothers probably made more mistakes than any other men who ever lived. Ford forgot to put a reverse gear in his first automobile. Edison once spent over two million dollars on an invention which proved to be of little value. The gigantic creative experiments of those men in blazing new trails made mistakes inevitable. But who remembers the critics who laughed at them? The man who makes no mistakes lacks boldness and the spirit of adventure. He is a brake on the wheels of progress.—What's New in Business.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. St. Andrews, Scotland.
2. The Union Grammar School at New London, Connecticut; incorporated in 1774, on the petition of a group of men who said they had "built a commodious schoolhouse, and for several years past hired and supported a school master." The first school master after incorporation was Nathan Hale.
3. On the west coast of Africa.
4. A term applied to the Azores.
5. Italy.
6. Bananeiras, Bahia, Brazil; for power; 110 feet high; cost, $5,000,000.
7. An Eskimo house, sometimes built of snow.
8. Kansas City, Missouri.
9. One of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies.
10. Easton, Pennsylvania.

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla Pennell, New York City

The Adventurer

However, it seems that this youthful landlubber welcomed the security of land after a fifteen-foot "cruise" on his unseaworthy craft.

Odds and Ends

Monel Nails

Rust proof nails for boats are being made of Monel metal.

New Garden Variety

Crocuses that bloom in the fall have been developed.

Little Chauncey

"What are you saving that penny for? Just so your heirs can live in luxury?"

Footnotes to History

Captain Kidd Was Not a Pirate

Occasionally a man will be born into an age that has a task waiting for him, and the combination will make history. Usually it is the genesis of fame for the human factor in the equation. In one instance, however, these factors were combined to bring a universal notoriety to a man undeserving of it. This unfortunate victim of Dame Caprice was Captain William Kidd.

Kidd resided (about 1691), a prosperous and respected family man, in New York City. Born probably in Scotland, he had made his reputation as a sea-fighter against the French; then he married and settled in the New World.

At about this time it was decided by the Royal Government that piracy was becoming an anachronism in British civilization. Kidd, then in London on business, was prevailed upon as a former privateer and habitué of pirate waters, to help eradicate the nuisance. He was given a valid Letter of Marque by Lord Somers, the then Lord Chancellor, and sent on his mission of extermination with full legal powers. This, of course, gave him the right to seize any ship navigating under the colors of enemies to the Crown—including France, at that time.

Kidd therefore proceeded according to the terms of this elastic commission, and took as prizes several native trading vessels, sailing under French passes, off Madagascar. Complaints reached England from the English East India Company, and Kidd was recalled.

To justify his seizures, the mariner had merely to show the confiscated French passes. But unfortunately he had entrusted them to Lord Bellomont, then Governor of Massachusetts Colony. They were sent to England; but during Kidd's trial, they mysteriously vanished. Not possessing the proof of his innocence, he was promptly convicted and sent to the scaffold.

Thus, through the maneuverings of combined political and economic greed, the name of Captain Kidd comes down to us as a synonym for the most odious deeds of violence on the high seas.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Did You Ever Wonder

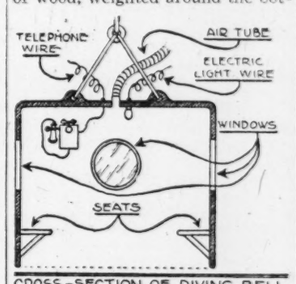
How a Diving Bell Works?

A diving bell is a hollow inverted container, sometimes shaped like a bell, by means of which it is possible for men to descend and work under water. Its action may be illustrated by floating a bit of lighted candle on a cork in a tub or pail of water. If you place an inverted drinking glass over the candle and press the tumbler downward into the water, the candle will sink with it and continue burning (even though the tumbler, candle, and all may be completely submerged) until the oxygen in the glass is used up.

The air in the tumbler prevents the water from entering and taking its place. The air, however, is compressible, and decreases in bulk as the pressure on it increases. Lowering a diving bell to a depth of about 35 feet will compress the air within the bell to one half its original volume. To combat this, compressed air is forced into the bell through a tube to keep the water down to the lower edge of the bell.

In order for men to work in the bell, some means of supplying fresh air must be provided. In one of the early diving bells, devised about 1714, barrels filled with air were sunk by lead weights and the air draw from the barrels into the bell by means of a hose made of leather. Today, fresh air is supplied by a mechanical compressor and reaches the bell through a tube which is fitted with a non-return air inlet valve. This valve lets the fresh air in but does not permit the air in the bell to escape. The stale air underflows, so to speak, around the lower edge of the bell and rises to the surface in bubbles.

The 1714 diving bell was made of wood, weighted around the bottom with lead to make it sink and keep it upright. The modern diving bell is made of steel plates, and is equipped with electric lights and telephone.



CROSS-SECTION OF DIVING BELL

Diving bells weighing 35 tons and measuring 17 feet by 10½ feet by 7 feet were used in constructing the naval harbor at Dover, England. These bells enabled workmen to prepare the sea bed to receive 40-ton cement blocks at depths of as much as 60 feet below the surface of the water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Conductor's Generosity

(June Provines, in Chicago Daily Tribune)

Another laurel leaf for the chaplet of brilliant young Chicago conductor Isler Solomon—his generosity to a fellow artist.

Solomon went to Philadelphia to conduct in Robin Hood Dell, with Alec Templeton playing Beethoven's Emperor concerto as guest artist. Shortly before time for the concert to begin the skies grew threatening and Conductor Solomon made the astounding suggestion that the program be changed so that the concerto be played first, with improvisations and composition by Templeton to follow, in the hope the audience might hear Templeton before the rain came. The arrangement was followed.

The storm broke during the first movement of the Brahms Fourth symphony, originally scheduled for the first number, which was played after a short intermission. Solomon, who had traveled 800 miles to conduct, chose to put himself in the background so the audience might hear in person the Alec Templeton they knew through radio broadcasts. Happy ending: Before he left the grounds Solomon was re-engaged for an evening this week.

Odds and Ends

Popular Corn

Corn is served in more forms as a vegetable than any other grain, says a home economist.

A Bridge Defined

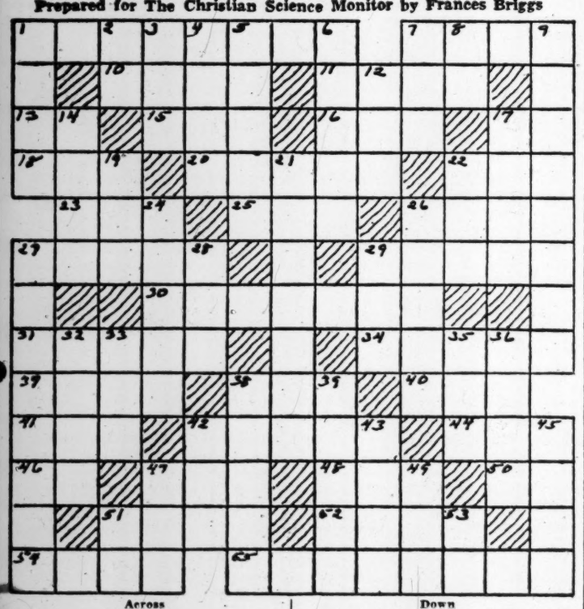
A "bridge" less than 18 feet long is not a bridge, says a railway engineer—properly it is a culvert.

Searching for Substitutes

German military authorities have offered a money prize for invention of a storage battery made with little or no lead, nickel, cadmium, or mercury.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where was Dante born?
7—Who was keeper of herds of camels in reign of David?
10—What is a river of Mexico?
11—What do the little foxes spoil (sing.)?
13—What is name of an artificial language?
15—Who was father of Abner, commander of Saul's army?
16—Histrions do what?
17—What State is east of Tennessee (abbr.)?
18—What was a former copper coin of India?
20—Niobe was changed by Zeus into what?
22—The miller of Bickerstaff's poem lived on what river?
23—A bowler is what?
25—Possesses.
26—Who wrote the musical score for "Show Boat"?
27—What was name of the wars between Rome and Carthage?
29—Samuel Clemens worked on river steamboat as what?
30—Who is knight of whom Sir Walter Scott wrote?
31—Who is Falstaff's page in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
34—What is made of snow blocks and in the shape of a dome?
37—A Malemute will pull what?
38—Who was one of Siamese twins?
40—What is a liquid sauce for fish?
41—What was first name of author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"?
42—Who were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos?
44—Who was chief god of Babylon?
46—Fortissimo (abbr.).
47—Rip Van Winkle slept through what?
48—What is a river of western Ukraine, Europe?
50—Who was a storm-god of Babylonian mythology?
51—What is a kind of glove without fingers?
52—The holm oak is what?
54—What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
55—In Roman legend, who defended bridge at Rome against Etruscan army?

Down

1—Who is a character in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
2—What is a river in Siberia?
3—Hank of twine is called what?
4—The night has a thousand what?
5—If you were in Stuttgart, in what direction would you travel to reach Bremen?
6—What British archaeologist excavated palace of Knossos at Crete?
7—What Canadian province is between Manitoba and Quebec (abbr.)?
8—Exist.
9—Who is successful suitor of Bianca in "Taming of the Shrew"?
12—You would not seek what in June?
14—What is most important of Hawaiian Islands?
17—Agrippina was mother of whom?
19—Would a mirdaha be man, bat, or rug?
21—What is name of a borough of Pennsylvania?
22—What State is between New Jersey and Maryland (abbr.)?
24—What is an antonym of "bold"?
26—Rulers.
27—What knight sets out to recover a sacred spear?
28—Where are the Laurentian Mountains (abbr.)?
29—What do Hawaiians make from the taro root?
32—What king became patron saint of Norway?
33—Who was a porter appointed by David to carry the ark?
35—To go lumberingly.
36—What do criers of courts cry to secure silence before a proclamation?
38—Who "with her thousand voices praises God"?
39—Gibraltar is said to be named after what legendary Eastern prince?
42—How is Mr. Wardle's servant described in "Pickwick Papers"?
43—What is name of a group of islands east of Celebes?
45—In "Lallah Rookh," what instrument does Nourmahal play?
47—Peruke is what?
49—Obtain.
51—Symbol for manganese is what?
53—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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By LE PELLEY

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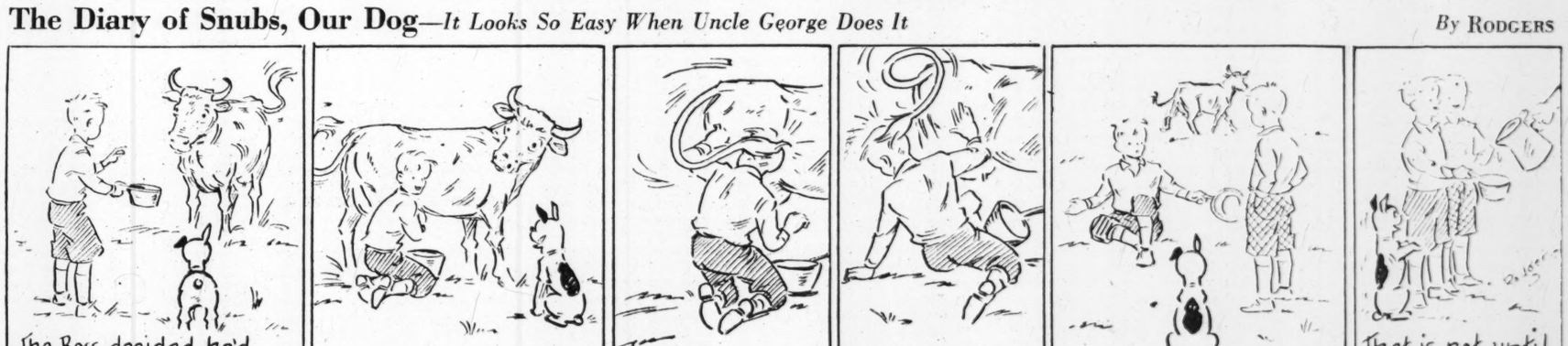
Mm Hmm ..
BENJAMIN — THERE'S SOMETHING YOU HAVE TO DO !
GO 'WAY — I STILL THINK TREES ARE WONDERFUL !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Looks So Easy When Uncle George Does It*

By RODGERS


The Boss decided he'd like a drink of milk this afternoon —.
"Talk about your service!" he said —
But if you ask me-
The service wasn't so good —
No sir-e-e!
That is not until we asked Aunt Sue for some.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Professor Knows When to Stop*

By THE HAGERS

"THE CANYON WE SHOULD REACH AT FIVE," PROFESSOR WIDGEON SAID. "I'LL DRIVE."
PROFESSOR'S DRIVING, I'LL ADMIT, IS BEST DESCRIBED AS MISS OR HIT.
A PLATFORM LECTURER, HE TRIED WITH GESTURES TO EXPLAIN OUR RIDE.
WHEN SUDDENLY THE REAR BRAKES SCREECHED. HE CRIED, "THE CANYON WE HAVE REACHED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Food for Europe?

American consciences soon will be struggling, if they are not already, with one of the most delicate problems that even war could present. It is the question of supplying food to the conquered provinces of Europe.

Ordinarily, and if the problem were one of simple need uncomplicated by other factors, there would be no doubt as to the response. But there is a great deal to be considered and an amount of information to be desired in the process of making a decision.

Former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Commission, has stated the case in its starkest and possibly most extreme terms when he says that 18,000,000 people in Belgium, Holland, Norway, and Poland, most of them women and children, are facing starvation this winter unless food supplies can be moved to them.

Whether the situation is actually so dark is something the American people will want to know. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that although continental European food supplies are low, they may be adequate if they can be properly distributed. This distribution depends on more than transport alone, burdened as is the German railway system with war demands. It depends on the willingness of the Nazi war machine.

How much food has Germany stripped from these conquered countries since their occupation and how much will it take during the coming winter regardless of the sufferings of their populations? This is one of the questions to which Americans will want an answer. The German propaganda organization says there is an "assured German supply" of food for this winter, but that Germany "cannot be expected to concern herself too much" about captive countries.

Is this the kind of "protection" for which Hitlerism took these neighbor States under its wing? If Nazi government is willing to let them starve, from what worse fate does it propose to protect them? And if this is a sample of Nazi callousness, would not any policy, however humane, contribute only to a more prolonged and equally brutal enslavement if it helped Nazi aggression and domination to succeed?

These are some of the hard questions American conscience and reason have to ponder. Any food shipped to the continent of Europe now would have to go through the British blockade. The relief commission proposes, if possible, to satisfy British objections—though the news makes it doubtful whether this can be done—by seeking pledges from Germany that food will not be taken from the occupied areas. But can Germany afford to give such pledges, and if given, how well can Americans know if they are being observed?

Naturally, all precautions will be taken to keep American food supplies, intended for conquered civilian populations, from being diverted into German hands or particularly to the German Army. But if these supplies relieve by so much the demands upon German food supplies and release corresponding amounts of food for the Nazi Army, what is the difference?

While the United States is spending billions of dollars on armaments to prevent a possible extension of authoritarian expansionism into the Western Hemisphere and while the British Navy is recognized as the first bulwark of that defense, it would scarcely be reasonable to facilitate a Nazi weakening of the British blockade.

More Than Money

We believe the American people will appreciate the position Wendell Willkie has taken in urging a scrupulous handling of campaign funds, whether required by law or not. Some of the Republican money-raisers have contended that Hatch Act limitations on contributions to the national party chest need not prevent additional giving to state organizations.

If the Republicans follow this practice there should be a rigid accounting to insure that state contributions are not used for the national campaign. Otherwise they will violate the spirit of the law and lose more than money by departing from the clear-cut position of their presidential candidate. That position has been made even stronger by Mr. Willkie's declaration that advertisers in the Democratic Campaign Book of 1940 risk prosecution under the Corrupt Practices and the Hatch Acts. He rightly castigates the argument that all advertisements were sold before the signing of the Hatch Act and therefore are legal.

The question of legality will doubtless be settled later. But there can be no question of how the people look upon the solicitation of advertisements for a party handbook by a group which through official action can penalize a refusal to advertise. If the Democrats pursue this form of extortion—legal or not—they will lose popular esteem worth more than the money collected.

Speeding the Tax Issues

One of the most pressing needs of the defense program appears to be the repeal of the Vinson-Trammell Act and immediate action by Congress to permit the Treasury to allow the amortization of new defense plant within a period of five years. Both these provisions are grouped with the excess profits tax in the pending revenue bill.

The Vinson-Trammell Act singles out two defense program industries—the building of ships and planes—for special profit limitations. It hardly seems sensible in the present emergency to let a maker of pleasure cruisers take all the profit he can while a maker of battleships is hampered by a profit limit which not only jeopardizes his financial prospects but makes it extremely difficult for him to persuade subcontractors to supply his needs.

Even more troublesome—because applying to all defense construction and not merely to airplane and ship builders—is the inability of industrial managements who are asked to construct new plant for the emergency to write off that plant during the probable period of the emergency. They are hindered from writing off an outlay that may become a loss.

The argument on these two points is, in effect, conceded by the Treasury. Yet the Administration demands that they remain coupled with the excess profits tax lest some of the business support for the omnibus bill be lost when the profits tax comes up. There are, however, difficult questions involved in methods of calculating excess profits, which may require a month or two to iron out. Meanwhile it would seem that some understanding should be possible by which the amortization allowance and repeal of the Vinson-Trammell limitations could go forward separately.

The Face of France

A current quip has it that there is something Vichy about those "treason trials" in France. So sad is the plight of France and so smelly are these performances that the pun holds more truth than humor.

If the Pétain regime were holding military courts-martial to mete justice to traitors and saboteurs, the world would not need to hold its nose. It is understandable that the people should desire to punish those high and low who betrayed France. But what have we? Political "trials" to make scapegoats of men who may have made mistakes in judgment! One-sided ordeals in which the clique which now rules France can pay off old scores! For instance, Former Premier Daladier appears to stand in danger because he led France into the war, not because he broke France's solemn obligations to Czechoslovakia at Munich.

If these "investigations" brought out the lesson that France fell because many Frenchmen put narrow economic or class interests ahead of national unity, they might be useful. As it is they prolong the war among Frenchmen. Berlin must be well satisfied to have "democratic corruption" exposed and democratic energies devoted to recrimination and bitterness. Indeed, there is strong evidence that part of the push for these exhibitions comes from the Nazis.

We do not see here the people of France. We see instead a puppet regime jumping as the strings are pulled. The performance can benefit only one small group of discredited politicians and the Nazi conquerors who wish to divert attention while they loot France and use her ports and resources for further aggression—which if successful could only weaken France's hope of regaining freedom and dignity. Much as one sympathizes with the real France, she can expect little help from outside until there are assurances that it will not be used to her ultimate harm by those who are putting on this puppet show.

To those who have condemned General De Gaulle is offered the advice on how to make a rabbit stew: "First, catch your rabbit."

Two Kinds of Givers

—Carlisle in the Washington Post

Barnum Brought Me Over

Real Estate to Stage Door—XXIV

Abroad Savage was continually buying options from Continental authors. For one thing he was always looking for a Viennese operetta that should equal "The Merry Widow." He would buy the German libretto and send it over to me for translation. He had dozens locked in his safe which he had bought outright from unknown writers or at least authors of less reputation than Franz Lehár. I think he sometimes bought them to prevent them falling into the hands of rivals. Savage had a speaking acquaintance with French and was still more at home with the German idiom but had neither time nor patience to labor through a foreign play.

Among Broadway managers he was rather in a class by himself. A university graduate—Harvard—he stood out among a fraternity some of whom had graduated from the ranks of ushers and candy butchers and by the mere process of time and the turn of the wheel of fortune found themselves in the seats of the theatrically mighty.

Later, Hollywood was to become the Mecca of these knights-errant pursuing fame and kudos in the amusement world.

* * *

Savage had carved his career into comparative opulence long before he ever dreamed of seeing "Henry W. Savage presents" in electric lights along Broadway. All New England had long known the firm of Henry W. Savage, Real Estate, Boston. Because of some involved deal, Savage one day found himself with the old Castle Square Theater in that city on his hands and facing a loss unless he kept the famous showhouse running. He decided to do just that and to do it himself. At the end of the season to his own vast amazement he found himself out of the hole—and liking the job. Two years later Henry W. Savage's Castle Square Opera was a winner. Whereupon he turned over his real estate business to his head clerk, merely retaining a percentage of the profits—a good New England one, doubtless—for the use of his well-established name.

In New York he was the producer of a string of George Ade plays, "The College Widow"; "Sultan of Sulu" among them. Not so well remembered are his really artistic productions of "Tom Jones," and the opera "Parsifal" which he, and not the Metropolitan Opera Company presented first in America. It took nerve to offer Broadway the long-winded Wagner opera. It was over and forgotten before I knew the Colonel but he told me that he spent $80,000 on the production before the first curtain went up and that he had some doubtful moments wondering whether any of it would come back.

"The Merry Widow" brought him a sizable fortune. At one time there were ten companies on the road in the United States and Canada. Who that saw the original company with its inimitable sextette and the lovely Lina Abarbanell and the gay and handsome Donald Brian will ever forget it? "The Dance of the Cavalier" by those two unmatchable artists was a crescendo of rhythmic fire and beauty. Years later when Savage revived "The Merry Widow" he tried out various artists for that dance but none approached the beautiful performance of the original pair. After endless rehearsals he decided it must be cut out. Perhaps that was one reason the revival was rather a flop.

* * *

While I was with him he took few or no chances of the type of "Parsifal" and "Tom Jones" which were what the French call *"succès d'estime,"* but probably depleted the Colonel's bank account. "Madame X" and "The Merry Widow," of course, were already big winners on the other side when he purchased the production rights for America. He had a rule. As soon as the box-office statement of an attraction out on the road showed the first signs of falling off the company manager received a curt command to stick up the two weeks' notice on the callboard at the stage door. There was too much of the New Englander in his make-up to fall for the specious argument that although this week's receipts looked sick they might recover next week. This canny instinct saved him from those post-mortem regrets producers who can't resist a gamble often experience.

That same shrewdness made him a hard bargainer with actors and actresses. Engagements under the Henry W. Savage management in the early 1900's meant prestige for the artist and the Colonel was never unmindful of that fact. Consequently artists worked for him at salaries they did not wish known outside. But, success or failure, they always received them. WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

To Be Concluded Next Week

The Man Behind Willkie

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM COLORADO

By J. Roscoe Drummond

COLORADO SPRINGS

Brain-trusters and ghost-writers have in recent years played such a publicized role in American public life that everyone is asking: Who is going to be the man behind Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential campaign? Who will guide his plans, suggest his decisions, write his speeches?

These are not impertinent questions. They are not unfair questions. They spring naturally from methods which have lately become common to politics and politicians, and it is inevitable that the Republican nominee's headquarters here should be closely examined to discover who are the influential figures behind the scenes, who leaves the bright ideas in his lap, the telling phrases in his typewriter.

Now, Mr. Willkie's campaign organization is very nearly completed, his research staff is functioning, his board of strategy is at work; but before much is written about the men who will aid him in the coming months, there are several observations about Mr. Willkie's way of working which should be put indelibly into the record.

* * *

As one who has watched Mr. Willkie at close hand for several weeks, seeing him test himself with short and then longer extemporaneous speeches, seeing him feel himself out before small crowds and then large ones, seeing him evolve and compose his acceptance speech, and finally watching him put slowly together the campaign staff which will serve him in the struggle ahead, there are several important things about this man and his methods which can be put down authoritatively. They are:

1. Wendell L. Willkie is his own closest adviser. Mr. Willkie confers, consults, listens, discusses, disagrees, persuades, and is persuaded. He likes to talk and he likes to be talked to. He relishes hearing the views of those who disagree with him more than those who think as he does.

But it is already crystal-clear to correspondents who have spent a few weeks at his "vacation" headquarters that in this campaign no polished schemes, no neat programs are going to be brain-trusted for the Republican candidate, tied up in a tidy, thin manuscript for his inside coat pocket and unfurled at the psychological moment.

Mr. Willkie encourages advice, welcomes advice, takes advice, but he can also leave it alone. He is very good at leaving it alone. He listens to many. He decides alone. The ideas which will animate his speeches, the plans which will vitalize his campaign will be Mr. Willkie's.

2. Wendell L. Willkie is his own literary craftsman. Mr. Willkie has never had a line written for him in his life and he intends to use no ghost-writers in his campaign. He not only thinks his own speeches but he writes his own speeches, and there are two reasons.

One is that he is opposed to the institution of ghost-writing on principle, particularly for men in public life. The other is that he is a skilled and facile writer, is capable of expressing himself in English prose which is at once graceful and lucid and pungent. Those who have read Mr. Willkie's forthcoming acceptance speech recognize that it possesses elements of true literary distinction.

Mr. Willkie has the feeling of the literary man towards his writing. Those who write will know it is not unkind to say that he is his own favorite author. He goes over what he has written many times and reads it to others. He likes to try out phrases, paragraphs and whole speeches on his friends. He enjoys writing and writes fluently. For several days he may mull over the ideas and even the phrasing for one of his articles or addresses, but when he begins to dictate it comes fast.

His highly important acceptance speech was prepared in this manner and while he discussed ideas on the long-distance telephone with personal friends and party leaders in Washington, New York and elsewhere, it was entirely conceived from his own mental resources and with no high-policy formulators haunting his improvised study.

When you read a Willkie article or listen to a Willkie speech, you can take it for granted that both the words and the music will be his.

* * *

Mr. Willkie's avoidance of the conventional brain-trust and his aversion to ghost-writers come not only from his accustomed reliance upon his own abilities. They also spring from a conviction that synthetic political candidates, for any office, are a danger to democracy and unfair to the voter. He believes that the public should be in a position to appraise a candidate who is on his own, that a candidate's policies should stand out as expressing his own ideas and abilities and should be defended by his own intelligence and his own resourcefulness.

Mr. Willkie says that he wants to be a candid candidate and not a synthetic candidate, and that is the kind of Presidential campaign he intends to conduct. He hopes his opponents will do likewise.

Voluntary Enlistment Not Enough Today, Says Reader

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter published recently in your esteemed paper states that "Compulsory military training has no place in a democracy." This statement analyzed in the light of logic appears inconsistent.

Under the present order of society due, of course, to its partial development along Christian precepts, there are two phases involving unavoidable requirements: taxes and military service. No nation knows enough to dispense with taxes; neither is any people so virtuous and spiritually-conscious as to be able to demonstrate protection against thieves and robbers in a Christ-like way. Therefore, nations are obliged to meet the situation from the standpoint of what is nearest right or practicable under the circumstances.

It requires but feeble imagination to see what would be the outcome of a system of taxation based on voluntary payment. Of course, there would be some patriotic citizens who would voluntarily pay their taxes. For the same reason that a nation cannot depend on a system of voluntary payment of taxes it cannot rationally depend on voluntary enlistment to recruit its military in a warlike world.

A citizen, whether or not he appreciates the value of his state, is compelled to pay taxes or lose his property. He should likewise be obliged to render military service, and at the least expense to the people. This should be performed under competent leadership, by men imbued with the ideals of perfection, who yet appreciate the necessity of emerging degree by degree from good to better.

Democracy is an ideal of attainment, and when a people proves unequal to demonstrate it in the ordinary phases, they fall back into the corporate state as expressed in the ideologies rampant in Europe today. Democracy fails to work, not of itself, but because the people concerned are too degenerate to make it work. This applies to any other sound idea. Some of the contributing factors to governmental downfall are selfishness, greed, hate, fear, corrupt politics, waste of wealth, and lack of desire and determination to serve for the good of all concerned. These negative elements will bring any form of government to ruin.

Whatever teaches self-denial, control, obedience to law and order under the influence of Christian idealism, certainly conduces to a good end. An army under proper leadership works with this in view, and therefore serves the purpose of government of the people. This army should be recruited and supported in the most effectual manner and means, even to compulsory training.

J. E. MCDONALD
Lieutenant-Colonel Retired
San Antonio, Texas

"The Epic of TVA"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor there appeared an article by R. H. Markham titled "The Epic of TVA." Mr. Markham's observations form very pleasant and instructive reading but he has made one statement which is so completely in error that it should not be allowed to pass.

In referring to the effects on floods which the great Tennessee Valley Authority development will exert, he makes the statement: "Consequently, no great flood will occur in the Tennessee Valley, . . ."

As the result of exhaustive investigation by a staff of eminent hydraulic engineers the Tennessee Valley Authority has determined that conditions in the Tennessee Valley are such that a great storm can occur which, if there were no reservoirs at all, would create a flood much greater than any of which we have record. It is estimated that such a flood would reach a stage of approximately seventy-five feet on the river gauge at Chattanooga. With the control of flood waters which will be afforded by all the dams to be built upstream from Chattanooga such a flood will be reduced to a stage of sixty feet at Chattanooga. If a flood of that magnitude occurred today the resulting damage in this city would be more than $40,000,000. Even allowing for differences of opinion as to what constitutes a "great flood," one can hardly fail to agree that any flood which can cause such a calamity is great.

There is now pending before Congress a bill under the terms of which the Federal Government and the Chattanooga Flood Protection District will co-operate in the construction of local flood protection works which will correct this condition.

To the lay mind, there seems to be some magic attached to the word "dam." One of the most difficult obstacles to surmount in the presenting of a true picture of the local situation to Chattanooga citizens has been the utterly fallacious idea which Mr. Markham expresses. The dams do exert a degree of control upon floods but, even with the entire Tennessee Valley Authority program completed, it will by no means be true that "no great flood will occur in the Tennessee Valley." This is entirely in accord with the reported findings of the Tennessee Valley Authority's staff. E. L. CHANDLER
Chief Engineer
Chattanooga Flood Protection District
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Federal Unionists in America

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has made references to the activities of the Federal Unionists in England, and also to the need for union between Great Britain, other democracies, and the United States. The editorial titled, "Necessity Knocks Repeatedly," is an example of this. The need for such a union has been very convincingly set forth.

I am wondering why no mention is made of the activities of the Federal Unionists in the United States, headed by Clarence Streit.

During the summer of 1939, much space was devoted in the Monitor to the contents of the book "Union Now." Through that article in the Monitor, I became interested in Federal Union as advocated by Clarence Streit, but was unaware, until recently, of the office headquarters here in New York. Since finding out about them, I have spent many hours in the offices at 10 East Fortieth Street, giving as much time and effort to this movement as was possible for me to spare from my regular work. It seems to me a very worthy cause, and I am so anxious to do what I can to help.

New York MARY A. SCOTT

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